PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,475—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 3rd Dec. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5957 | W. Wheler | 17th " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 24th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 31st " |
| | | | 1899. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 7th Jan. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 14th " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 21st " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | K. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Feb |
| M.L. SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 11th " |
| * EGYPT | 7913 | G. Langbourne | 18th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5957 | W. Wheler | 25th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Mar |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 11th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 18th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 25th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | K. H. Gordon | 1st April |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 8th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | K. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5957 | W. Wheler | 6th May, |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 27th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th November, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanza | 3,926 | 1st Dec. 1898. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassovich | 4,213 | 1st Jan. 1899. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 425 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MORAVIA | E. Mecorni | 2,902 | 12th Dec. 1898. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallusching | 4,766 | 12th Jan. 1899. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs 1060 | Rs. 635 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., sailed at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Mosen | 4,290 | 21st Dec. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Seacon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 28, 1898.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,919 | Schmitz | 20th Dec. 1898 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | deMaubeuge | 17th Jan. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,028 | Vequier | 14th Feb. 1899 |
| TOURAIN | 4,999 | X | 14th Mar. 1899 |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,878 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |
| YARRA | 4,305 | X | 9th May, 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAOS | 4,999 | Flanflin | 16th Dec. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in case of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Bombay, 13th November, 1898.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 1st December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 10th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 1st December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 3rd December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th November, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Capt. S. Tenji, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 1st December.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Wodehouse Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | 1,746 | Jacobs | 21st Dec. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

| | |
|---|---|
| EAST LONDON | MADEIRA |
| DELAGOA BAY | and |
| CAPE TOWN | SOUTHAMPTON |

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 27th Nov., 1898.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

DOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

### WANTED.

"LORD NELSON" RESTAURANT
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

WANTED, AT ONCE, An ARTISTE, a BAR MAID and a PIANIST. Application with photo to PROPRIETOR, "LORD NELSON" Restaurant, Colombo.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
STOCK.
SUPERIOR DAMASK
TABLE LINEN ONLY.

From the BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

The Superiority of this Linen is so well known that TREACHER & Co., Ld., with confidence, guarantee that it will give Universal Satisfaction in the future as it has done in the past. This Season's Goods are to hand, and are of Excellent Designs.

TABLE CLOTHS.

| | | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 410 | Superior Double Damask Choice Design | 72" by 72" each | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| " 411 | do. do. do | 90" by 90" " | 12 0 | 13 8 |
| " 412 | Double Damask for Ordinary Use | 72" by 72" " | 6 8 | 7 4 |
| " 413 | do. do. | 90" by 90" " | 8 8 | 9 8 |
| " 414 | Superior Damask by the yard | 72" | 5 0 | 5 10 |
| " 415 | do. do. | 90" | 6 0 | 6 12 |

We specially commend Nos. 414, 415 to Messes and Clubs as we can cut and hem any length required.

DAMASK NAPKINS
DRESSED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 416 | Superior Double Damask, Choice Design | 25" by 25" | per doz. | 14 0 | 15 12 |
| " 417 | Double Damask for Ordinary Use | | per doz. | 8 0 | 9 0 |

ROUND D'OYLES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 418 | Round D'Oyles, New Patterns | 7" by 7" | per doz. | 4 8 | 5 0 |

COMPLETE LIST OF LINEN OF ALL KINDS.
MOSQUITO CURTAINS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION BY R. OF P.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Each box contains 10 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.

Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and cabins comfortable rooms. Routes carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND etc ASIA and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Route.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 30 | 28 | 15 |
| With Single temple Sides | 30 | 24 | 15 |
| Solders | 30 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauzy cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuls, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!!
REDUCED PRICES!!!
OF
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

| | | | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "PREMIER" | Popular Helical Roadster | .. | 270 | 300 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Roadster Model | "S" ... | 300 | 330 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Road Racer Model | "R" ... | 300 | 330 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Roadster Model | "P" ... | 370 | 410 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Road Racer Model | "O" ... | 370 | 410 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical "Path Racer" | ... | 370 | 410 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical "Polo" | ... | 405 | 450 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Roadster Model | "Z" ... | 405 | 450 |
| "PREMIER" | Royal Helical Ladies' Safety | ... | 405 | 450 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Ladies' Safety Model | "G" ... | 370 | 410 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Ladies' Safety Model | "H" ... | 300 | 330 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Girls' Safety Model | "N" ... | 245 | 275 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Youths' Safety Model | "M" ... | 225 | 250 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen) | ... | 615 | 685 |
| "PREMIER" | Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman). | | 650 | 725 |
| "PREMIER" | Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube | ... | 250 | 275 |
| "PREMIER" | Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube | ... | 275 | 305 |

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
LADIES' DRESSING CASES.

WE have just received a Consignment of LADIES' DRESSING CASES very suitable for presentation.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| No. 6804.—LADIES' DRESSING CASE—Containing Mirror, Comb, Nail File, Nail Scissors, Button Hook, Tooth Brush with case, Hair Brush, Soap Case, Powder Box | 15 0 |
| No. 6803.—LADIES' DRESSING CASE—Containing Mirror, Comb, Hair Brush, Clothes Brush, Perfume Bottle, Soap Case, Tooth Brush with Case | 15 0 |
| No. 6815A.—LADIES' DRESSING CASE—Containing Mirror, Button Hook, Scissors, Nail File, Comb, Hair Brush, Soap Case, Powder Box, Tooth Brush with Case, Small Scissors, Bodkin, Needles, Thread, &c. | 27 8 |
| No. 6815B.—LADIES' DRESSING CASE—Containing Mirror, Nail Scissors, Curling Tongs and Stove, Comb, Hair Brush, Clothes Brush Perfume Bottle, Soap Case, Tooth Brush with Cover | 27 8 |

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Ca... Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutter... Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have l... Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extend...

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, R... facture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing...
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting... Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lub...
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sec...
Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept...

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pump...

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFEN...
AND BRANCH FACTORY, C...
NEAR CARNA...
ALCOCK & H...
SECRETARIES AND...

CHRISTMAS...

LATHAM & ...
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDI...

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S ...

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRA... for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all d... to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided ... arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers:—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

| Steamer. | | Date of sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| P. and O. | Arabia | 5th November. |
| Anchor Line | Britannia | 12th do. |
| P. and O. | Caledonia | 19th do. |

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anchor Line | Australia | 30th do. |
| P. and O. | Egypt | 3rd December. |

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. and O. | Shannon | 22nd October. |
| Anchor Line | Nubia | do. do. |

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TIVOLI THEATRE.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,
SHORT SEASON,
4 NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 3.
PRODUCTION OF HARRY PAULTON'S LONDON EXTRAVAGANZA
NIOBE,
NIOBE (An Ancient) ELLA CARRINGTON
DUNN (A Modern) CHARLIE TAYLOR,
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
19 TALENTED ARTISTES 19

NOTE—That the semi-classical and wholly farcical comedy of "Niobe" is quite to the taste of play-goers in India is evidenced by the fact that wherever Miss Carrington, Mr. Taylor and Company have played it the theatres have been crowded, and its success has been most pronounced. It was the success of the Brough Season in Calcutta last year, and has been played in London and New York over 1,000 times. "Niobe" will be followed by

A MUSICAL MELANGE
In which the young and talented Australian Prima Donna
MISS LAURA ROBERTS
will make her first appearance in Bombay, and render selections from the successful Musical Plays
THE GEISHA
AND
THE CIRCUS GIRL,
Assisted by the Members of the Company.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
H. P. LYONS, Advance Manager.

---

### SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM,

BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.
Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.
PRICE OF ADMISSION As. 8.

---

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
will be given in the
### TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, AT 9 P.M.
BY
MADAME LILY HOWARD,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Governor of Bombay.
In aid of the
CHILDREN'S WARD'S CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALA.
TICKETS—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, Unreserved, Rs. 2
Admission Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN THE PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and after the FIRST of DECEMBER, 1898, and until further notice, the RUNNING of the following PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY between BOMBAY and KASSARA will be discontinued.

| DOWN TRAIN. | H | M | UP TRAIN. | H | M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ....dep | 9 | 20 | Kassara .....dep | 16 | 0 |
| Kassara .....arr | 13 | 35 | Bombay.....arr | 20 | 15 |

and on and from the same date MIXED TRAINS will run between KALYAN and KASSARA daily as under:—

| | H | M | | H | M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kalyan .....dep | 10 | 0 | Kassara.....dep | 15 | 0 |
| Kassara .....arr | 13 | 16 | Kalyan .....arr | 17 | 50 |

These Mixed Trains will stop at all Intermediate Stations.
A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 28th November, 1898.

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### DAMODHAR MADHAWRAO DUKLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between us, the undersigned VINAYEK BALVANTRAO CHITNIS and VITHAL GHANASHAM NADKARNI, carrying on business as dealers in Photo and Artists' materials, at 22, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay, under the style or firm of D. M. DUKLE and Co., was dissolved some time back, and Vithal Ghanasham Nadkarni having retired therefrom Mr. Vinayek Balvantrao Chitnis is solely entitled to carry on the business of the said firm. Customers of the firm are hereby informed that they should pay the outstandings to the said Vinayek Balvantrao Chitnis, who continues the said business under the said style of D. M. DUKLE and Co.
VINAYEK BALVANTRAO CHITNIS,
VITHAL GHANASHAM NADKARNI.
Bombay, dated 25th November, 1898.

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### BOMBAY, BORODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of [illegible] BLE STONE from the Railway Company's quarries and Bugwara near Pardi Station. Particulars from the Office of the Undersigned who does not to accept the lowest or any Tender.
H. H. DEANE,
Resident Engineer.
Bombay, 23th November, 1898.

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### [illegible] OF INDIA, LD.

[illegible] whom it may [illegible]s in this Bank [illegible]EE but now [illegible]December, 1898, [illegible]nder Clauses [illegible]s No. [illegible]21107 [illegible]313 [illegible] [8] [illegible]75 [illegible] [8] [illegible] 6] [illegible] [1]

[illegible]me Estate [illegible] Shares [illegible]4 Shares [illegible]115 Shares

[illegible]RANACK, [illegible]cretary and Treasurer, [illegible], Limited, Head Office, [illegible]

[illegible]OF JUDICATURE AT [illegible]MBAY.
[illegible]D INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
[illegible]ce of God of the United Kingdom of [illegible]reland, Queen Defender of the Faith, [illegible]
[illegible]rs of Administration of the property and [illegible]KHMIDAS MORARJEE, late of Bombay, [illegible]ased.
[illegible]R MORARJI of Bombay, Hindu, the [illegible]of the said deceased, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort in Bombay.....Petitioner.
[illegible]L PERSONS claiming to have any [illegible] interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-Eight, and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
D. B. BINNING,
The 18th day of November, 1898.
Messrs. SORABJEE and JEHANGIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys

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### BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY Co., LD.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY, for the official year ending 31st March 1900, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.
Forms of Tender giving full details may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.
All covers containing Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores and Stationery" sealed and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C. P.
All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office on the 10th January 1899.
Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the undersigned on application.
By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.
Nagpur, C. P., 2 th November, 1898.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

EDITIONS FOR 1899 OF
LETTS'S DIARIES.
ROUGH SCRIBBLING AND COMMERCIAL DIARIES, OFFICE AND POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING AND COMMERCIAL SERIES.

FOOLSCAP SIZE (13+8).

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 31 | Week in opening, space for Sunday, without Blotting | 1 | 6 |
| „ 31 | ——interleaved Blotting | 2 | 4 |
| „ 32 | Week on page (pages divided perpendicularly), with Blotting | 1 | 12 |
| „ 37 | Week on page, space for Sunday, interleaved Blotting | 0 | 14 |
| „ 41 | One day on page, cloth back | 4 | 6 |
| „ 41 | ——interleaved Blotting, cloth bound | 7 | 0 |
| „ 42 | Two days on page, interleaved Blotting, cloth bound | 4 | 0 |

QUARTO (10+8).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 33 | Week in opening, space for Sunday, without Blotting | 1 | 2 |
| „ 33 | ——interleaved Blotting | 1 | 12 |
| „ 33 | ——interleaved Blotting, cloth bound | 3 | 14 |

LONG QUARTO (13+5).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 38 | Week in opening, Sunday at foot interleaved Blotting | 1 | 6 |

OCTAVO (7½×5).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 5 | Week in opening, space for Sunday, without Blotting | 0 | 14 |
| „ 35 | ——interleaved Blotting | 1 | 6 |
| „ 35 | ——interleaved Blotting, cloth bound | 2 | 4 |
| „ 36 | Week on page, space for Sunday, with Blotting | 0 | 14 |
| „ 45 | One day on page | 2 | 10 |
| „ 45 | ——interleaved Blotting, bound cloth | 4 | 6 |
| „ 46 | Two days on page | 2 | 4 |
| „ 46 | ——interleaved Blotting, bound cloth | 3 | 8 |
| „ 47 | Week in opening, space for Sunday, interleaved Blotting | 0 | 14 |

OFFICE EDITIONS.

These Diaries are printed on a superior cream wove glazed paper, with a large mass of valuable information, Lists of London, Country, Foreign, and Colonial Bankers, &c., and will be found more complete than any others published.

FOOLSCAP SIZE (12½×8).

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 51 | Cloth, 1 day on page, with Sundays and index | 12 | 0 |
| „ 52 | Cloth, 2 days on page, whole page for Saturday, with index | 9 | 4 |

LARGE POST QUARTO (9½+7½).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Cloth. 1 day on page, with Sundays and index | 8 | 12 |
| „ 2a | Cloth, 2 days on page, whole page for Saturday, with index | 6 | 10 |
| „ 3 | Cloth, week in opening, with space for Sundays | 5 | 4 |

LARGE POST OCTAVO (7½×4½).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 8 | Cloth, 1 day on page, with Sundays and index | 5 | 12 |
| „ 9 | Cloth. 2 days on page, whole page for Saturday, with index | 4 | 6 |
| „ 10 | Cloth, 3 days on page | 4 | 0 |
| „ 11 | Cloth, week in opening | 3 | 8 |
| „ 11D | Cloth, 3 days in opening, left page mems., right accounts | 4 | 6 |

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### BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 3RD DECEMBER, 1898.

OWNERS are REMINDED that Entries CLOSE 7 p.m., TUESDAY, TO-DAY, at Office W. I. T. C. Byculla Club.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

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### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

MERCHANTS and others BOOKING GOODS from Bombay to Southern Mahratta Railway Stations and vice versa are advised to enquire from Southern Mahratta Railway Officials or from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, Bombay, what the rates are by the various routes. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company does not hold itself responsible for any loss or inconvenience due to information furnished by other than their own representatives.
NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 25th November, 1898.

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### SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, Situate at Bungree Bazaar, otherwise known as Shaik Abdul Rehiman Street, outside the Fort.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Chotalal Javeridas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Essoofally Bhaimeya, an insolvent, the following property without reserve, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 17th January, 1898, and subject to mortgage debt for Rs. 25,000 and interest created by an indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of December, 1894, and by two several indentures of further charge dated respectively, the 15th day of March, 1895, and the 9th day of July, 1895, and all of them expressed to be made between the said mortgagor of the one part, and Mr. Sarafally Tyebaly of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under old No. 121, new ward No. 43, and street No. 177, and all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Bungree Bazaar, otherwise known as Shaik Abdool Rehiman Street, at Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Bungree Bazaar or Shaik Abdool Rehiman Street, on or towards the north by the property of Jadowjee Shamjee, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Cumrooddin Tyebjee, but now of the widow and daughters of Mirabbai Tyebjee, and were formerly in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, and are now in that of the said mortgagee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the said mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th November, 1898.

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### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Steels or Shirts, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS CARDS. Indian Subjects, Hand Coloured and Plain, from 8 Annas.—CLIFTON and Co., 58, Medows Street,

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JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar, with hand-made Borders in all sizes.

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"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL will be re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

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ON View.—Mr. R. W. Ebler's very valuable Furniture, Collard's Cottage Piano, etc., at Dadysett Hill, Cumballa, to be sold on 1st December.

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WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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STEEL TRUNKS of Superior Maker, very strong and durable. Cash and Despatch Boxes by Short, Short and Co., at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROS., Hornby Row.

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FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING HOME, superior upright cottage piano, second hand, excellent condition. Also Arab Pony and Dog-cart. Apply No. "L C E.," care of this paper.

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FOR SALE.—The property of a Gentleman, a strong and roomy LANDAU, built to order by Alvares and Co., in very good condition. a Pair of IRON GREY WALERS, GELDING, 5 and 6 years old, fast and very stylish movers. Apply to SHAIK ABDUR REZZAK BIN CURTAS, Ripon Road, Commission Stable.

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FOR SALE.—An Elegant Second-hand, but very slightly used, CABRIOLET BUILT at the Fort Coach Factory and which has won a GOLD MEDAL at the Poona Horse Show. In very good condition and quite as good as new. FORT COACH FACTORY, Frere Road, Mody Bay.

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LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 35, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED for a SCIENTIFIC CONVERSAZIONE about 20th December, hand appliances for Drawing and Weaving Glass Fibres. Also Specimens of Cloth-woven from Glass Fibres. Apply Dr. TAVARIA, Byculla.

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WANTED For the Holkar College, Indore, a PROFESSOR of SANSCRIT. The applicant must have Graduated with honours. Applications, enclosing copies of testimonials to be addressed to the PRINCIPAL.

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WANTED an EXCHANGE by an Officer in a British Regiment going Home next year, with an officer in any Staff Corps Regiment. Apply "A B.," care of this Paper.

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READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

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WANTED, CLERK who has had experience of Warehousing work, and who thoroughly understands Book keeping. Apply, stating salary expected with copies of Testimonials (recent) to "A. B.," care of this paper.

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WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

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WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

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WIDOW LADY Offers Comfortable home with best Educational advantages to several Anglo-Indian Children. Terms moderate. Highest references Apply 23, Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, or "Lansdown," care of Printer.

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TO LET.—TWO BUNGALOWS at Nepean Sea Road. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

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MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, St. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

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OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

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VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewhere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

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SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons with 6 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 60, in good order, very little used.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply ARIA" care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other [illegible] by W. S. H. PHILLIPS, M.A., Fellow of Jesus [illegible] at the Office.

## NOTICES.

### KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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### B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.
INCLUDING J. B. JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADHRA RAILWAYS.
SUPPLY OF DEODAR SLEEPERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway at his office at Bhavnagar Para up to 20th December, 1898, for SUPPLY of (20,000) Twenty thousand first-class Metre Gauge DEODAR SLEEPERS 6 by 8 by 4 1-2, delivered at Wadhwan Junction or on Bedi Bunder, near Jamnagar.
Particulars and conditions of Supply can be had on application to the Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar Para.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 17th November, 1898.

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### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1898-99.

THE FIRST EXTRA MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd December, 1898, and it is proposed to hold about TWELVE EXTRA MEETINGS on SATURDAYS during the Season up to the beginning of April, 1899.
The Lawn has been enlarged, and converted into a "Private Paddock," and is available only for Ladies, Members W. I. T. C., and holders of Private Paddock Tickets.
Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure | Rs. 25 |
| Season Ticket for Private Paddock | „ 10 |

Above includes Transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies Free.
The charge for Day Tickets will be:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand Stand and Enclosure | Rs. 5 |
| Private Paddock | „ 1 |

Including free admittance 1 Lady.
Application for Tickets should be made to
THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M., Gun-Fire on WEDNESDAY, THE 30th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY of JANUARY 1899.
CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.
NOTE:—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at cases 20,000, (twenty thousand cases).
SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.
TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.
DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

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### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE First Section of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY which JOINS the Broad-Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System at Kankra Khari 2 1-2 miles South of Surat, will be OPENED for THROUGH-BOOKING of all descriptions of Goods Traffic and for receipt and despatch of Public Telegrams on and from the 1st December, 1898.
The Stations which will be opened for Traffic will be as follows:—

| STATIONS. | GODE INITIALS. |
|---|---|
| CHALTHAN | CHN |
| BARDOLI | BIR |
| MADEN | MID |
| VYARA | VRA |

The ordinary Goods Rates, Rules and the Classification of Goods will be the same as on the Broad-Gauge Section of this Company's System.
Further particulars can be had on application to any of the Station-Masters on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.
C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th November, 1898.

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### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER REQUIRED FOR ONE YEAR, FROM 1ST APRIL 1899.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, up-to 1 P. M. (Gun fire) on Monday 12th December, 1898, Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections for delivery at Bombay.
2. Forms of tenders giving full particulars of requirements and conditions on which Tender will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. (2) two for each form. Samples are available for inspection at this Office, Parel.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Railway and R. M. Railway" and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd November, 1898.

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### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from the 1st December next the rates between Bombay and all Southern Mahratta Railway Stations (except a few in the immediate neighbourhood of Poona) for all descriptions of goods will be cheaper via Shepherd and Company's Steamer Service and the West of India Portuguese Railway, than via the G. I. P. Railway.
Details of the rates by the two routes can be obtained by application to Station Masters on the Southern Mahratta Railway or to Messrs. Shepherd and Company in Bombay.
Goods for despatch from Bombay should be offered at Messrs. Shepherd and Company's Offices at the Prince's Dock, accompanied by a Customs Declaration, the form for which can be obtained by application to Messrs. Shepherd and Company.
NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 9th November, 1898.

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### QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
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| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 12,000,000 |
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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 0-0m., 11-41a. Low water, 5-43m., 5-21a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Distribution of prizes, Bandora Convent, 5-30 p.m
Departure of Principal Fairbairn.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. F. Fischer has reported to the police the theft of a currency note for Rs. 50 from his cash-box, some time between the 24th and the 25th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China and Japan per extra s. s. Vindobona will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st proximo.

MR. LOUIS RUSSELL.—Mr. Louis P. Russell, the newly appointed judge of the High Court, is the editor, with Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, of a treatise on the Railway Companies' Act, and not of the Merchandise Marks' Act, the editor of which is Mr. R. Gilbert, solicitor.

EXTENSIVE BURNS.—A Mahomedan fruit-seller named Aba Allah Aba was closing his shop on Sunday evening at nine o'clock when his clothes caught fire from a naked kerosine oil lamp and he was extensively burnt about his hands and chest. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his injuries were attended to, and he was allowed to go home.

A NEW GUJRATI MAGAZINE.—Messrs. Gazdar Brothers have commenced the publication of a new Gujrati magazine, entitled the "Kohinoor" from last month. The object of the promoters, it is stated, is to provide the Gujrati-speaking public with light and healthy reading. Judging from its first two numbers, great pains and care appear to have been taken in the selection of different subjects.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following Programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at, 5-45 p. m :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Cossack | Huttner |
| Selection | La Figlia del Reginento | Donizetti |
| Song (cornet Solo) | Mona | Stephen Adams |
| Selection | The Gondaliers | Sullivan |
| Walzer | Deutsche Lieder | Ziekrer |
| Intermezzo | On the Road to Moscow | Loetz |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE IN A MILL.—On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the blow-room of the Jam Mill situated at Lalwadi, Parel, and on an alarm being raised the fire-extinguishing appliances in the mill were brought into requisition, which put out the flames. The Chinchpogly and Pydownie fire-engines were promptly on the scene but were not used. The cause of the fire is attributed to friction caused by some hard substance getting into the machinery. The damage has not been ascertained. A mill-hand named Ramji Laxmon had his legs burnt and he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

THE FLYING JORDANS.—Still another very large and representative audience was attracted to the capacious Curzon Pavilion last evening, when the successful Flying Jordon company of artists made another decided hit. In addition to the Europeans, there is a very big assembly of native residents to whom the enjoyable and clever performance is equally attractive. The arrangements of the management for the general comfort of their patrons are perfect, so those who have not yet paid the Jordons a visit may do so with every prospect of an enjoyable evening.

THEFT OF VALUABLES.—Dr. Meherwanji Cooverji, residing in a bangalow on the Warden Road, reported to the police on Saturday last, the theft of a gold watch with chain attached, a pair of gold rimmed eye-glass, six gold studs, a pair of gold sleeve links, a bunch of keys, and three pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 330, from his bedroom. Inspector Cordeaux on making enquiries found the whole of the stolen property, with the exception of the gold studs and sleeve links, of the value of Rs. 100, buried near the compound wall of the bungalow. The police are making further enquiries into the matter.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON.—The production of "Tivoli" at the Tivoli Theatre on Saturday night next is creating quite a stir among patrons of the drama; for it was one of the greatest successes of the famous Brough season in Calcutta last year, and many of our residents that saw the comedy there, are of opinion that it is even funnier than "Charley's Aunt" or "the Private Secretary." That it was a great success in Calcutta is an assured fact, and it is an equally assured fact that it will receive the best of treatment at the hands of that clever combination of humorists, vocalists and dancers in the Taylor-Carrington Company.

FATAL FALL OFF A STAIR-CASE.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. Turner, the City Coroner, held an enquiry touching the death of Charti Jaypal, a Hindu mill-hand aged forty years, residing at Clare Road. Deceased had been addicted to liquor. On the evening of the 13th instant, he came home drunk, and went upstairs to invite a friend to dinner. While coming down the stair-case he accidentally slipped and fell, sustaining a wound on the back of his forehead. He was treated in his house but tetanus supervened on the 25th instant, and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday. A verdict of death from tetanus following the wound on the forehead was recorded.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, opened an enquiry at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday, on view of the body of a Hindu man, name unknown, aged about forty years. Deceased was found lying by the side of Nagdevi Street, and was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had a bleeding contused wound on his right eyebrow. He was treated in the hospital but never rallied, and died on Sunday. A verdict of death from cerebral hemorrhage, probably caused by a wound, the result of an accidental fall on the ground through weakness, was returned by the jury.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Persian school, established some years ago at the Umercarry Imambarra, and solely maintained by Haji Abdul Husein Shirazee, the agent of the Bombay and Persia steam Navigation Company, took place yesterday at his residence, Nesbit Road, Mazagon; before a large gathering of the Persian residents of Bombay. H. E. H. Kashefo-Sultaneh, the newly arrived Consul General for Persia, presiding. Among those present were Aga Haji Shaik Abdul Hosein Saheb, Aga Mahomed Hosein Dedushty, Aga Mahomed Ismail Kazrane Moshirotajar, Aga Mirza Hydaetoola Khan, M. A. Khan, Mahomed Jaffar Isphanee, Haji Sultan Ali Shoostry, Haji Mahomed Raza Dedushty, Aga Mahomed Medhi Behbahanee, Haji Mahomed Hosein Ghazanfar, Haji Mahomed Jawad Yazdee, Aga Mirza Mahomed Baucker, Aga Mahomed Takuefshar, Haji Mirza Abdulla Yazdee, Aga Mirza Abdul Hamid Nemazee, Aga Syed Hassan and several others. After the distribution of prizes in the shape of books, etc., Aga Mirza Mahomed, the son of Haji Abdul Hosein Shirazee, presented the young students with new clothes and money. Then followed sherbet and a sumptuous dinner, and the company dispersed at midday very much pleased with the hospitality of Haji Abdul Hosein Shirazee.

PRESENTATION TO A SCHOOMASTER.—There was a gathering of students, both boys and girls, of the Tutorial Matriculation class, on last Saturday in their lecture-hall, adjoining the hall of the Theosophical Society, in honour of Mr. Framjee D. Master, B.A. who is the Principal of the above mentioned class Mr. Nowrojee Adarjee, a theosophist, was, on the proposal of Mr. Vinayak Shantaram Sangyiri, elected to the chair. The proceedings commenced with the reading of an address to Mr. Master, thanking him for the vast amount of trouble he had taken in their education, and wishing success and prosperity to his class. After the reading of the address, Mr. Master was garlanded by Miss. Aaron Rachel, one of the girl students. Mr. Vinayak Shantaram then, on behalf of the students of his class, presented Mr. Master with a complete set of the "Rulers of India" series and a "Jubilee Book on Cricket" by Rangit Sinjee, which was followed by the presentation of two bouquets, one to Mr. Master and the other to the president by Miss. Jaijee D. Commisariat. The president then addressed the meeting in a few words suited to the occasion. Mr. Master in reply thanked the president and the students for the honour they had done him, and gave a long history of his class, alluding, at the same time, to the circumstances of his own life, and endedhis speech by inviting them to an evening entertainment at his own place on the coming Saturday. A vote of thanks to the president for his able conduct of the meeting was proposed by Mr. Shroff and seconded by Mr. Kotwal and the proceedings of the day were brought to an end.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.


## PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S VISIT.

### LECTURE AT THE WILSON COLLEGE.

### THE HISTORICAL PERSONALITY IN RELIGION.

THE fourth of the Haskell Lectures on Religion and the Philosophy of Religion was delivered by Principal Fairbairn in the hall of the Wilson College on Sunday evening, the subject being "The Historical Personality in Religion." There were as usual a large number of ladies and gentlemen present at the lecture.

Principal Fairbairn having briefly recapitulated the arguments of the preceding lecture, began his subject by remarking that a religion which existed by class distinctions divided man and ran counter to the will of God, if God were an ethical being and the religion which allowed a worship, outward or impure, or senseous, to hide the great spiritual realities and ethical forces that were in the Deity, suppressed the best manhood of man. This brought them face to face with a very practical question whether there was any religion anywhere calculated or qualified to do those things? That was a very great question, and there were two ways in which it could be discussed—The comparative or the positive. The comparative method surveys the great historical religions as they stood on their own soil, asked what they were and what they had done, and sought to ascertain whether they were promoting their great aims. The positive method took an ideal, and by exposition and illustration examined its quality, and saw whether it had any actual or possible power to realise the ends or fulfil the functions of a religion, destined and intended for all men everywhere. If he had a winter among them, as he had only a week, and it could command their attention every night for the whole winter, he would prefer the comparative method. He should have tried, then, to take them to various religions, looked at them in relation to their ideals, and examined their spiritual contents. He should, in particular, have selected such a religion as that of China, a religion of more than four hundred millions of men, which he might describe as an apotheosis of the family, or deification of ancestors, making it of all things the most worshipful and the most holy for the son to do reverence to the grave of his father, and to offer oblations unto him. Secondly, he should have examined Hinduism, which he might describe as an apotheosis of pride of race or blood. They knew, as well as he did, that Hinduism was not a single religion. It was an infinite multitude of worships united by two things, firstly, a speculative or metaphysical system understood by a few, and secondly, a social economical industrial system of class or caste recognised or accepted by the many. This great multitude of worship followed their varied lines without being fairly incorporated with the system so as to be transfigured and transmitted by it. The system he had described as caste would have repaid a careful and analytic discussion in order that they might understand these three things, firstly, how the multitude of worships orginated, secondly, how the metaplysical system came to be, and how it lived and acted upon the whole, and thirdly, how that immense system of caste, hated, loved and obeyed, held fanatically by Hindu men, and holding them inexorably in its arms, yet had on of the clearest and most explicit natural histories that belonged to any institution in the world. Its life was long; its action had been varied; and how it came to be was, as he said, explicable through pride of race or blood. Then, thirdly, he should have passed to Buddhism, or the apotheosis of the individual. The remarkable thing about Buddhism was, it was a theory of a person, befitting a person, or individual. It left no background for the universe, no rational source or end. In the great conflict with Buddhism that left Hinduism victorious in India, what might be said to have been the supreme intellectual factor? The fact there was no God, but only, as it were, the relics of a dead man in Buddhism, while in Hinduism there were the infinite worships, and behind them a metaphysical system that gave an ever-circulating and ever-pulsating thought to being. So that Hinduism conquered by virtue of its greater rationality in so far as its metaphysical basis was concerned, and by virtue of its greater power to satisfy the common conscience and common heart in so far as personal intercourse with a personal God was concerned. Then he should have noticed, fourthly, Islam, or the apotheosis of a word, where to a special moment, and a special place, religion was bound the word and the place so defining its character as to determine its relation, and further, the place giving it that peculiar quality that it was a religion of conquering tribes living by conquest and in the way of strife. But to discuss those systems he should have required as he said a winter, a year instead of a week. He had, therefore, no option but to ask them to allow him to take the second alternative, and attempt to discuss by the positive method an ideal that had attempted to become actual, an ideal where the attempts might often have been reproved by the ideal, though that ideal was behind which they were bound to obey. He wanted to speak to them as a man who believed in a religion, who believed in it because he conceived that it could fulfil and was design to fulfil the great function of combining and not dividing men and states, and because he believed that it could create men well pleasing to God, and, therefore, well pleasing to their fellow men, moral beings capable of moral action and moral aims. If he were to take that postive line, it would fall into two distinct divisions, firstly, the exposition of Jesus Christ as he was in the new Testament, and secondly, the exposition of the religion which, he intended to live, and how that religion stood related to him and his people. That arose out of the question as to the place and worth and work of personality in religion. Personality in religion represented the mode under which the great universal moral God reached man and realised His Will in their midst. By persons all wealth was created, by persons all good was distributed, through persons thought was created and life quickened, and the higher aims of man and the race were realised. Hence any progresson in religion must come through a person. This might be experienced either consciously or unconsciously. The former was the historical method which said we must imagine a perfect man and make him our ideal and guide, so that, for example, in the sphere of law, the immenent ethical ideal of Natural Law in man might be applied to the modification of the harsher civil legislation. Hence if a man was to have a new force in his life he must personalise it. The unconscious form on the other hand, was the mythical which was best illustrated in Hinduism. That was an apotheosis which might be real or unreal. Who was Krishna? Did they know, could they say their hand on him? Why was he made into a deity? What was he? Krishna has a history in the epics, a very meagre history out of them, and why he was chosen to be a god, was a great problem to every student of Hindu literature. But when the mythical faculty laid hold upon him he underwent a marvellous apotheosis, an apotheosis that had no reference to any life he lived, but that made him in the image of the persons who conducted the process. Hence it was in harmony with man's manner of thinking that through persons change should come, and this was supported by the facts of history. Every great personality in history appeared either as creator or reformer. It did not lie in any man's power to say that religion would be, or would not be. He who made man took care that man would be religious, and religion lay beneath a man's conscious actions. Man was religious without will by nature, for he had been so made. Thus, while it depended upon no person whether or no religion should exist, it depended on persons what the form of the religion should be, what kind of religion should be realised, what kind of reforms should be accomplished. How then did Jesus Christ stand in relation to the great personalities that had acted in the history on religion? Of these there had been many. Confucius, who stood as a great exposition of the family religion of China, Lao-tze who stood as an exponent of a far more mystic and less intelligible creed; Buddha who appeared as one of those who rising out of a comparatively unknown period, yet known through him, illumined the centuries before and after. Then there were the Vedic Rishis, and, standing at the sources of Persian faith, Zoroaster helping them to know that the dualism of Nature, of light, and darkness, could become an ethical dualism of good and evil. Again they found in the Hebrew scriptures the same principle illustrated. There they had Abraham, and Moses, the man who gave the law which had, as its peculiar basis, the idea that the law, of God was moral, so that it was not the men of pure blood, but the man of good faith, and not the man, of family, but the man of pure character that was beautiful and acceptable to him. In descent from those came the great and notable army of prophets, men who preached this that they might not give to God the fruit of their body for the sin of their soul, nor thousands of rams, nor rivers of oil, nor fat of fed beasts, but that the only thing God wanted from man was a humble heart, a just life, a pure spirit and moral obedience. Jesus Christ stood in this great army as one. How did men think of Him in the time in which He lived. He was not a mythical person; He stood on the solid rock of history. The earliest literature relating to Him was almost contemporaneous with His life and showed us that a few years after His death men began to explain Him in terms which He Himself gave them. Thus Paul from being an impassioned Jew became the great exponent of the faith of Christ. Now many a religion would have surrounded Jesus Christ with marvels, would have made him a hero, would have set him in the forefront of the hottest battle; would have made him a charioteer of the Prince, or the Prince himself; would have made Him a person able in the face of death to defy it. But the New Testament describes Him as Man, ordinary Man. As man He was everywhere in alliance with Man, and made all men His brothers, so that they attained unity in Him. There was no Jew, no Greek, no bondman, no freeman in Christ. Again He was moral; so was Man. Man was distinguished not by blood or by descent, but by character. In Man there was the old Adam that needed to be changed in order that in him there might come to be a New Adam made after the Lord from heaven. Further, He came to make a society, not in the form of an order of priests, or an order of scribes, but as a great family of men, all one before God. He not only unified Man in that way, but he brought God nearer Man. He appeared to men as the Son of God. Now it was a strange matter, that there was no other Son as He was, no other begotten Son of God, so that instead of becoming a multitude of gods, God remained through the Son, and because of Him all the more absolutely and all the more eternally one. It was a great marvel of history that Jesus Christ was the first person that made one God met by one mankind confront each other. There might be people who said there was one God, and that that one God made them pre-eminent. They might have heard people say there was one God, and that He made their Church or State supreme. Such people might have said there was one God, but that if others would have Him, such must come and be as they were. But Jesus brought one God and one man so face to face that the one man and the one God stood together, the man knowing no pre-eminence of person, God having no respect of persons, both being one in Jesus Christ. What view were they to take of Christ? They might take the view of the high priests and Pilate, the "natural" view. But at the bar of history it was condemned and that of the apostles proved more acceptable. They made Jesus out as being a beautiful personal unity, perfectly sane and rational in every act and in His miraculous deeds. Jesus in His miracles was the organised beneficence of God. Again, they represent His acts as altruistic in character. They are ever performed to benefit Himself but only Man. For Himself, He submitted saddly to be bound by the laws governing mankind. He never worked one miracle for himself; He was ever man's friend, never man's foe. Did they ever consider what a temptation it was to men possessing miraculous power that they should exercise their gift on the unworthy! Did they ever consider what a temptation it was to take God's work out of His own hands; Did they ever consider how witchcraft separates man from man But no one feared Jesus as a necromancer though He was credited with power. The possession of such power demoralises a man, and a man of such powers has need to be Godlike or God, or he will become as the devil. He would set them a problem. Let them take a person conceived as the Evangelists conceived Jesus, Son of God, eternal as God, and God manifest in the flesh. How would they write His history? In what terms would they describe His ways and His works? He (the lecturer) spoke to rational men, and he wanted them to deal with it as a rational problem. There was one born out of the bosom of the Father as man, that He might declare to man the Father. How would they describe Him? What kind of feats would they make him do? Would they mount Him on a chariot; would they get Him to utter great flaming words, would they set Him among the princes of the world, would they make Him the maker of empires, would they search their epics and investigate their Puranas and go to their philosophies for terms in which to describe Him? After they had done all, they would feel how inadequate those terms were to express the idea of so great a person. Let them mark how Evangelists that wrote His history did? They had a grander, holier idea. They made Him a man, a common carpenter; they set him in a village; they did not make him a priest, nor even a Rabbi or teacher or a scribe. They made him just a common humble man, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. In him they dignified humanity for ever. It was not a king, it was not a priest, it was not a scribe, it was not a thinker that they dignified; it was common man. They made him, as common man, a workman. They themselves were born to toil, they were the children of the earth, they had to earn their daily bread, and there was the very Son of God, who was a perfect man, and He entered the earth to earn His own bread, and all toil was dignified and all men ennobled thereby for ever. Men had built temples here and there and had said God was in them, but Christ said God finds a temple in man and in Him alone. Here was God's gift. He gives and man receives. The gift He gives is from His own heart, expressing His own love. Usage, temple, worship might carnalise religion, but here religion was ennobled, made ethical and universal. Christ had taken this manhood of ours and unbosomed it in eternity. He had read God in its light and man in its light. Lo! they stood all of them one humanity, one mankind able to know God, loved of Him, and capable of being united in everlasting fellowship with the Eternal. (Loud cheers.)

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. RADHAKISSON RAMCHANDRA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, who convicted him of criminal breach of trust as a servant, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that, on the 30th June last, the accused, who was in the service of the complainant, Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Hajee Mitha, was employed in taking down the numbers of notes which his master was receiving at the time. The complainant had some money in his safe, and invited loans from his friends to make up the amount he required. The money was counted and handed to the accused, who took down the numbers of the notes. After the monies had been received, the complainant accepted the accused's figures as correct, took the money, and started for the Custom House. He paid there Rs. 10,000, and afterwards went about various matters of business. When he returned to the firm's office, it struck him for the first time that he had received in all Rs. 11,102, and not Rs. 10,102, as shown by the accused. The next day the complainant made inquiries; but the accused did not put in an appearance at the firm's place of business. He was arrested subsequently. Mr. Slater was of opinion that no one but the accused could have taken the money, and he accordingly convicted the accused, and sentenced him as stated above.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the court on the appeal, said: The evidence in the case, though it may throw some suspicion upon the accused, is, we consider, insufficient for a conviction. There is no direct evidence, there is no proof that the accused took the note for Rs. 1,000, and neither it nor its proceeds have been found upon him. Assuming that the complainant did take away the whole sum between the time that he went away with the money (about 11 a.m.) and the time he discovered the deficiency (about 8 p.m.,) the possibility of its loss *aliunde* is not excluded. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and acquit the accused and order his discharge.

## THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE adjourned general meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Art Society was held last evening at the Elphinstone College premises, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons presiding, Professor Muller, the Honorary Secretary, placed the last balance sheet before the meeting, from which it appeared that the last Exhibition had resulted in a loss, owing to the Government ordering it to be closed on the last Friday and Saturday for no apparent reason. Professor Muller added that 1,300 persons attended the Exhibition on the last day it was open. The ballot for the committee was then proceeded with, and resulted in the following office bearers being elected for the ensuing years:—President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Vice-president, Mr. E. Greenwood. Members, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., F. W. Stevens C. I. E., H. U. Phipson, D. J. Tata, Sir George Cotton, Kt., Mr. J. Benjamen, Major Stanley Smith, R. A., Rai Bahadur Ghellabhai Haridas, Messrs, R. N. Mant, K. N. Kabrajei, Karim Nensey, and F. C. Rimington, Honorary treasurer, Mr. E. M. Slater, Honorary secretary, Professor O. V. Muller, M. A. Votes of thanks were then accorded to the treasurer, the Secretary, auditor, and business agents. It was resolved that the next Exhibition should be held early in February, so as not to clash with the Madras Exhibition; the Bombay Exhibition to be held probably in the Town Hall, and to be kept open for over a fortnight. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague, Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 3 | 0 | 29 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| | 5 | 5 | 104 |
| Total plague deaths to date... | 32,036 | 22,328 | |
| Same date last year | 12 | 12 | 100 |

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ibraim Ruhimtulla in the chair. There were also present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe; Mr. G. W. Roughton; Mr. R. H. Vincent; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram; Dr. Kawasji Hormusji; Dr. Ismael Janmahomed; Dr. N.N. Katrak; Dr. A. G. Viegas Mr. K. M. Shroff; Mr. K. N. Kabraji; and Mr. Muljl Bhowanidass Barbhaya.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee continued the consideration of the Budget for the year 1899-1900. The totals for the Municipal Commissioner's Office Establishment were passed at Rs. 35,557; those of Accounts and Audit Establishment at Rs. 57,384; of the Assessment and Collection Department at Rs. 2,67,294: The Fire Brigade at Rs. 1,21,415.

The totals for the maintenance of public gardens, which originally stood at Rs. 62,527 were, on the motion of Mr. Vincent, increased by Rs. 5000, for general improvements in the zoological collection and other points, and the amended totals were thereupon agreed to at Rs. 67,527.

In the course of discussion on the estimates for the Engineer's Department, Mr. Cuffe pointed out that the estimates for road repairs and maintance laid down at Rs. 3,40,000, were about Rs. 13,000 less than the actuals for 1897-98.

Mr. Vincent thought that the estimates must be increased by at least Rs. 40,000 in order to improve the roads which were in a very bad condition.

Mr. Shroff said that he considered the state of the roads as simply execrable, as he had known to his cost.

Mr. Roughton said that much money was wasted afterwards owing to want of proper supervision over workmen, who did not work as they ought to.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the grant be increased by Rs. 10,000, making the totals stand at 3,50,000.

Mr. Katrak's proposition was agreed to.

While considering the item of Rs. 2,50,000 on account of street compensation (compensation for land, buildings, trees, &c.,) Mr. Roughton moved that it be passed at one lakh of rupees, remarking that the City Improvement Trust must bear a fair share in the expenditure and his proposal was agreed to.

The items of estimated expenditure relating to the Engineers Departments passed were general supervision Rs. 49,760; Drainage Rs. 4,17,130; Water-works Rs. 2,23,300; and Buildings Rs. 3,85,738.

The Committee then adjourned.

## TROOPS IN HILL-WARFARE.

REGARDING the special training of troops in hill-warfare, writes the *Pioneer*, it has been found from the reports of General Officers in the Punjab Command that in no case can anything but the most meagre force be brought together for such training in any one District. As to spend the special allotment for such training on the exercising of small bodies of men scattered through the various Districts of the Command, bodies which would seldom exceed one battalion in strength, would be a waste of public money, it has been decided by the Lieutenant-General Commanding to hold a special camp for training in hill-warfare in the neighbourhood of Attock where excellent facilities exist for such a purpose. The force employed will consist of some eight or nine battalions, drawn from the garrisons of Rawalpindi, Nowshera, Abbottabad, and other places in the vicinity, two or three mountain batteries, a couple of squadrons of cavalry, and a company of suppers and miners. The training will last for a fortnight or more, as funds permit. A special directing staff will be appointed, and it is hoped that much valuable knowledge will be gained. A number of officers from other Districts, too remote to send troops to the camp, will be detailed to attend the exercises, it being justly remarked that staff and regimental officers require instruction in this species of training just as much as the men themselves. The actual regiments detailed for the camp await the decision of Sir Power Palmer, but the scheme as a whole has already received the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. Some at least of the corps will be caught moving in relief, which will enable the available funds, none too large, to be spread out over a larger time than would otherwise be possible.

In this connection it is remarkable, when one comes to think of it, what few facilities exist even in the large stations in the Punjab, which are nearer to the hills than most other cantonments in India, for training in hill-warfare. Such places as Ferozepore, Mian Mir, Multan, Jullundhur, and Umballa are situated in the midst of dead-level plains where it is impossible to carry out any such exercises. Even at Rawalpindi and other places at the very foot of the outer ranges it is impossible to reach the hills and return to cantonments within the day. All this tends to prove that the proper time for teaching hill-warfare is the hot weather, or rather a certain portion of it, when troops are in summer quarters in the Himalayas, and can day after day spend useful hours in such exercises within easy reach of their temporary homes. But during a large portion of the time the sun even in the hills is too hot, while the rains make such exercises impossible for at least three months. The ideal time for training is the autumn months, when the climate in the hills is at its best, the air keen and bracing in the highest degree, and the sun such as to allow men to be out with impunity all day. We are glad to hear that the headquarters staff of the Punjab Command have recognised this fact and that in future instructions will be given to General Officers commanding Districts not to bring troops down from the hills prematurely in October as is now usually done, but to keep them up well towards the end of the month of November. In this way not only will the health of the men materially benefit, but some weeks of eminently useful and badly-wanted instruction in hill manœuvres may also be carried out. Now that such large numbers of troops spend the summer in the hills General Officers will have themselves only to blame if a large proportion of their commands are not enabled to gain some knowledge in a species of warfare of which, up to date, they have been more or less completely ignorant.

## FIRE-WALKING AT BENARES.

### AN ANNUAL FIXTURE IN MAURITIUS.

WITH reference to the recent fire-walking ceremony at Benares, which has caused a good deal of comment in the Indian Press, a correspondent writes: I have no doubt that the Theosophists will endeavour to make capital out of this alleged mysterious fire-walking performance, especially so, as many of the newspapers in this country have run away with the idea that the feat is not only phenomenal, but quite unprecedented. It is nothing of the kind. During my stay in Mauritius from 1853 to 1886, I personally witnessed three such performances, on all fours with the one held the other day at Benares, and, if I remember rightly, this fire-ceremony in Mauritius is an annual fixture. It is participated in by natives from the Madras Presidency, employed on sugar estates in that Island; and if I am not very much mistaken, these ceremonies take place in parts of the Madras Presidency even now. However, to return to Mauritius, the three ceremonies I refer to were held at Souillac, in the district of Savanne, and the programme followed was this: A plot of ground, about forty feet long and twenty feet wide, was selected and excavated to the depth of a few inches. This possibly corresponds with the "trench" referred to at Benares. On this prepared plot of ground a large fire was lighted, and kept piled with logs till the heap of glowing embers was considered sufficiently large. These embers were then spread evenly over the prepared ground, and the performance commenced by slaying goats and dragging the bleeding bodies round the fire to sanctify the ground, and render the fire harmless.

After some mystic ceremonies had been performed, continues our correspondent, one of the priests became "possessed," and ran about and howled like a lunatic, winding up the idiotic performance by walking over the lives coals, but in such a manner that neither foot was long in contact with them. Several of his co-religionists, including, on one occasion, two little boys, then walked across the fire, and were flogged by a priest at the further end in order to drive away sins that had not succumbed to the fire-walking process. No amount of flogging seemed to affect the mad priest, however, and he had to be taken and dipped in the sea before his faculties were restored to him. I carefully examined the feet of one of the men who had walked across the fire. They were not burnt, and the reason, it seemed to me, was that the soles were almost as hard as iron, due to the man having been without boots from his childhood upwards. In my opinion this is a sufficient explanation of the "phenomenon," especially when one considers that the fire-walker, however long it may seem to the excited by-standers, is, after all, only a few seconds in contact with the embers. There may be some scientific explanation which does not occur to me, but I am perfectly convinced that there is nothing either supernatural or theosophical about this fire-walking ceremony.—*Pioneer*


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## A CONTESTED MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

CONSEQUENT upon the death of Mr. Jaya Karad Lingu, a vacancy occurred in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to fill up which, a bye-election was held in the Ward Office at Sankli Tank, yesterday. The candidates who offered themselves for election were Mr. Manaji Rajoji, a Kamatee contractor; Dr. Furdunji Nasservanji Bisni, a medical practitioner; Mr. Phillip Godinho, a High Court pleader; and Mr. Sarafali Mamuji, a Borah. At the last stage, Dr. Furdunji Bisni retired, leaving the three other candidates to fight out the battle among themselves. As was anticipated, the election was very keenly contested and the friends and relatives of the candidates were busy canvassing votes during the past week. The ward has a population of 1,80,425, persons of whom 948 are qualified voters, 131 being Europeans, 45 Portuguese and Eurasians, 10 Jews and Armenians 239 Hindus, 179 Parsees and 314 Mahomedans. Mr. R. P. Brunton, head of the Assessment Department, was appointed Superintending polling officer, and was assisted by six polling-officers, who were busily engaged in recording and receiving the votes throughout the day. The polling office was opened about half an hour before the appointed time and the votes were received by nine o'clock when a rush was made by the voters who were brought to the polling place in carriages specially engaged by the candidates. Booths were erected by the candidates for the convenience of the voters, and in a very short time about a hundred votes were recorded in favour of Mr. Sarafali, several of which were challenged by Mr. Godinho. In the meantime, Mr. Rajoji scored about 125 votes. Several votes recorded in favour of Mr Godinho were challenged in return by Mr Sarafali. At the close of the voting, it was believed that 615 voters had exercised their right of franchise, and that Mr. S

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28.

As the latest news received through Reuter for this column was chronicled under Saturday evening's date, we have nothing fresh from the other side to report this evening, and append our usual weekly statement of the American Crop figures to date which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 423,000 | 398,000 | 306,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 120,000 | 156,000 | 127,000 |
| " " to Continent | 156,000 | 104,000 | 132,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 3,972,000 | 3,694,000 | 3,520,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. " | 1,362,000 | 1,185,000 | 1,243,000 |
| " to Continent " | 1,463,000 | 1,208,000 | 1,034,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports " | 1,240,000 | 995,000 | 1,135,000 |

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 4,450,000 | 3,541,748 | 3,736,000 |
| " Surats | 59,000 | 41,580 | 130,440 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 846,000 | 562,730 | 650,000 |
| " London | 7,000 | 4,000 | 7,000 |
| American afloat | 490,000 | 375,000 | 406,000 |
| East Indian " | 1,000 | 500 | 4,500 |
| Total... | 1,341,000 | 942,230 | 1,091,500 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 3 3-32d. | 3 1-4d. | 4 11-32d. |
| " Good Bhowaugger | 2 15-32d. | 2 23-32d. | 3 3-4d. |
| Difference | 19-32d. | 17-32d. | 19-32d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 369,539 |
| " " " Branches | Dec. | " | 39,185 |
| Other " | Dec. | " | 1,470,347 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | " | 87,875 |
| Other authorised " | | " | ... |
| Loans | Dec. | " | 48,151 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Inc. | " | 277,998 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. | " | 63,990 |
| Cash | Dec. | " | 24,42,335 |

Withdrawals amounting to some 24 1-2 lakhs during last week reduced the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank to about 185lakhs from 209 1-4 lakhs, the figures to which an increase in the preceding week of 29 3-4 lakhs brought it up. For the present diminution the items mainly responsible were Deposits both Public (at the Head Office as well as at the Branches) and Private, in each of which there was a falling off to the extent of 3 1-2 lakhs, 4 lakhs, and 14 3-4 lakhs, respectively. Government Securities were 3-4 lakh less, and Loans 1-2 lakh; while, on the other hand, there was an increase in Bills Discounted and Purchased of 2 3-4 lakhs, and in Balances with other Banks of 1-2 lakh.

COTTON.—Prices are firm, and the transactions reported to-day have been meagre. Exporters have bought nothing; while the mills have purchased 200 bales Khangaum at Rs. 134 per candy, 150 Julgaum at Rs. 115, 100 Amreli at Rs. 114 1-2, and 300 Akola at Rs. 133 to Rs. 133 1-2. For "Good" Borach, March delivery, Rs. 152 is quoted; for "Good" Bhownugger for May, Rs. 135, and for "Fully Good" Bengal, January delivery, Rs. 125.

According to the telegraphic advices received this morning from the Cotton-growing districts bolls have now appeared on the plants at Viramgaum, and in Wadhwan, and those on the plants are rapidly ripening where they are not already being picked. All crops are doing well throughout, and the crop prospects are generally good.

WHEAT is a quiet market; prices are steady at their current level, with a small business doing.

SEEDS.—The tone of the market is dull; Linseed is quoted at Rs. 6-4-9 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,587 | bales. |
| Wheat | 6,441 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,678 | " |
| Rapeseed | 2,211 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 16,200 | " |
| Castorseed | 4,790 | " |
| Rice | 1,696 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business for Dunkirk has been done at 18s. per ton, December shipment.

EXCHANGE.—The market continued steady in tone to-day with 1s. 3 31-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a limited enquiry for Bank Paper, and Mercantile Bills were scarce. Closing quotations are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee. |
| " Telegraphic | 1s. 3 31-32d. " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 5-32d. " |
| Francs | 1-70 1-2 " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 94 7-16 for Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and advanced 1-16 per cent. therefrom, in a steady market, to 94 1-2 in both positions; for the 5th January Account 94 7-16 was quoted.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 10 lower and Queen Rs. 5; Swadeshi are Rs. 5 higher.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 19th November, 1898 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Nov. 19, Rs. | Nov. 26. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 100,00,000 | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Funds | 74,00,000 | 74,00,000 |
| Special Reserve Fund | .... | .... |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 49,33,077 | 45,63,538 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 32,32,671 | 28,34,4.. |
| Other Deposits | 318,29,706 | 309,59,..86 |
| Post Bills | 11,054 | 11,357 |
| Credits, undrawn | 22,13,010 | 20,58,795 |
| Rs... | 596,19 512 | 572,27,319 |

| ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 93,25,542 | 92,37,667 |
| Other authorised Securities | 34,80,259 | 34,80,259 |
| Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities | 54,49,118 | 52,93,286 |
| Loans do. do. | 125,94,843 | 125,46,69. |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 72,38,383 | 75,16,351 |
| Dead Stock | 4,15,355 | 4,15,355 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 21,339 | 21,581 |
| Bullion | .... | .... |
| Balances with other Banks | 1,56,398 | 2,20,388 |
| Cash | 239,38,075 | 181,95,740 |
| Rs.. | 595,19,512 | 572,27,319 |

## HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

For Consent Decree

444,97—Mansukla D and J—The administrator General o Bombay vs Motiram Mathuradas—Little and Co
511,98—Mathubhai and J—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Cursetjee Dorabjee Vacha—Ardeshir H and D
521,97—Khunderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbux vs Kahorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M
117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nana and H
284,98—Pestonjee R and K—Etjee Ommersay and others vs Hurdayalmul Dharraimul—Sneetham E and N
433,96—Manshuklal D and J—Navivahu vs Bapujee Juggennath and another—Bhaishunker and K
705,97—Manuklal D and J—Narotumdas Anundji vs Nana Naroo Satarkar—In person, K B Mehta
79,98—Allan F Turner—Fakirji Pestonji vs Khatao Ramji and another—In person
218,94—Tyabji D and Co—Narondas Canjee vs Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and another—Mirza H Khan
115,68—In person—Sewjee Kanjee vs Munibhai widow and others—Mirza H Khan
959,97—Ardeshir H and D—Fackrudin Baba Saheb vs Abdul Cadir Baba Saheb and others—In person.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th November, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | inches 29·329 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 82·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | " 74·7 |
| Dew Point | " 71·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·762 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 6·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 90·2 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | " 73·2 |
| General Directions of wind* | N, ENE, WNW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles 241 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 19th November, 1898.

| | Coaching Traffic. Receipts. | Merchandize and Mineall Traffic. Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total— | 1,44,977 | 4,24 919 | 4,995 | 5,74,891 |
| Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,991 Miles. | — | — | — | 5,37,758 |
| Increase | | | | Rs. 37,133 |
| Decrease | | | | " — |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALSH—November 28, at No. 11, Wellington Lines, Ellen Robinson, widow of Lawrence Walsh, Conductor, Ordnance Department, aged 70. Funeral this (Tuesday) evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRIANT—November 12, at Laurel Bank, Cawnpore, the wife of Alside W Briant, of a daughter.
GAUNTLETT—November 16, at Bordeobam Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of W A Gauntlett, of a daughter.
HEYMERDINGUER—November 21, at Lahore, the wife of Charles Arthur Heymerdinguer, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.
MEARES—November 18, at Bara Banki, the wife of C E F Meares, Opium Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COLE—MILNER—November 21, at St Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, William Cole, son of the late Samuel Cole, of Helions, Bamstead, Essex, to Marie Teresa, daughter of A J Milner, Esq, of Mussoorie and Dehra Dun.

DEATHS.

BENNIE—November 23, at Harchurah, Tezpore, P J Bennie of fever.
GUPTA—November 23, at Calcutta, Dr P M Gupta, Civil Medical Officer, Faridpur.
RODGERS—November 19, suddenly, C J Rodgers, Esq, of Lahore, for 22 years Principal of the C V G S College Amritsar.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1898.


AN interesting side light is thrown on Italian policy in Africa and the Mediterranean in a volume of the Cambridge Historical Series on "The Union of Italy" by Mr. W. J. Stillman for many years resident in Rome and a friend and confidant of Signor Crispi. The final chapter deals with the many vicissitudes and bitter experiences which have brought Italy to reconsider her position and recast her alliances. As every one knows, Italy was invited and urged by Great Britain to take possession of the port of Massowah in the early eighties, so as to anticipate the intention of Abyssinia to recover that port, wrenched from her by Egypt under the Khediviate in the period of her prosperity, when she annexed far and wide in the hope of creating a great African Empire. At the outset Massowah was occupied by Italy as a commercial port. Up to 1885 Italy sympathised with France in respect to Egypt, and in the hope of establishing ultimately a condominum on the Nile, she proceeded to make Massowah a base of operations from which to extend her influence to the Nile Valley. Great Britain having insisted on the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons from the Soudan, General Gordon was sent to Khartoum with instructions to withdraw the garrisons and the civil population, depending on them, and hand over the country to "the Native Chiefs." It was under these circumstances, and at the instance of France, that the Italian Minister of War instructed the Commander of the expedition at Massowah to work his way towards Khartoum, France on her side promising to maintain the *status quo* in Tripoli and Morocco. Great Britain checkmated the proposed advance of the Italians by occupying Suakim and making it a basis of operations against the Mahdi, who was threatening Khartoum with a large force, Gordon having rejected his friendly messages with contumely. Signor Crispi, a statesman with the ambition to play the part of an Italian Bismarck, and aggrandise the kingdom by an adventurous foreign policy, became Minister in 1887. He threw France over and entered into an understanding with Great Britain to maintain "the *status quo* in the Mediterranean." In other words the British fleet was to protect the Italian coast against a possible French invasion, so that Italy might co-operate with the Central Powers in the invasion of France. It had been Crispi's creed since 1881 that Italy should be the link between Germany and England, and when he returned to power six years later, he proceeded to carry out that idea with somewhat disappointing results.

In his view, Italy should have accepted the invitation of Great Britain to a joint occupation of Egypt. Mancini had refused that invitation, because it would have had for its result the embroilment of Italy with France; but Crispi would not have been influenced by that consideration. He valued the African Colony chiefly as a means of securing community of action between England and Italy on the Upper Nile, and establishing the Anglo-Italian concert for the Mediteranean on a definite basis. Mr. Stillman recognises the inherent danger of such a policy which eventually proved so disastrous to Italy and might have proved her utter ruin if its further developement had not been stayed by extraneous circumstances of the last moment, Mr. Stillman condences a great deal of history into a very few lines when touching on this :—"With such a programme, and especially with the recollection that it was a former Crispi Ministry which had prevented the nomination of a Russian Governor of Bulgaria, it was hardly to be expected that Italy would escape the worst consequences of the hostility of the Franco-Russian *entente*. This hostility was made more acute by the renewal on the return of Lord Salisbury to office in 1895, of an agreement between England, Austria, and Italy for common action in the Eastern question, originally made in 1887. In virtue of this agreement, Italy sent her fleet to the Ægean to support Great Britain at the opening of the Armenian question, and the consequence was that France and Russia put pressure on Abyssinia to renew hostilities against Italy. This new campaign Crispi was ill-prepared to meet, as he had detailed a *corps d'armee* for an expedition to Asia Minor in conjunction with the naval preparations, and the strength of the forces under arms did not enable the Minister of War to detach another corps to Erythrea." The naval preparations thus incidentally referred to had for their object the forcing of the Dardanelles by the British fleet, while an Italian corps d'armee, supported by the Italian fleet, attacked the defences of the Dardanelles from the rear. Lord Salisbury was to give the signal, which, however, was never given, and for excellent reasons. Crispi made certain of the support of Germany, and the acquiescence of Austria. Lord Salisbury endeavoured to secure the acquiescence of and even the armed support of Russia, by the tempting suggestion that Constantinople might be her share of the Sick Man's estate. Prince Lobanoff put an end to the whole arrangement by informing the British Ambassador that it would be repugnant to his master the Czar to employ force against the Ottoman Empire, and that it would be equally distasteful to his Majesty that other Powers should do so. Lord Rosebery was the first to draw public attention to the passage in a certain blue-book that contained that intimation. He did more; he explained to the excited public at Home that the words meant, in diplomatic language, that Russia would resist an attempt to force the Dardanelles. Russian officers supervised the erection of additional batteries to strengthen the defences of the Straits.

It would be interesting to know what would have been the share of the spoil assigned to Italy if the territories of the unspeakable Turk had then come into the market. As it was she got nothing but hard knocks. Russia and France supplied Menelik with the latest arms of precision with money officers and expert advice, and the protectorate over Abyssinia ended in a military catastrophe. But that humiliation did not stand alone. The Emperor William, whose imperial exigencies had swollen the military and naval budget beyond measure, crippling the resources of the impoverished kingdom, became more and more exacting, while giving nothing in return for all the sacrifices so imperiously exacted. Here again the author compresses a good deal of history into a few sentences :—To complete the difficulties of the position, a coolness arose between the Emperor of Germany and the Government of Crispi, the latter having notified the German Government that he should at the proper time denounce the Treaty of the Triple Alliance, with the object of providing better security for Italian interests in Africa. The Emperor, in reply, advised the King of Italy that Crispi was becoming importunate, and must be got rid of. This defection probably determined the fall of Crispi. It gave such strength to the Opposition at home, that the intrigues of the Court and military circles, succeeded in paralysing all his military plans, and especially in preventing him from superseding Baratieri, now recognised as incompetent for the enlarged operations which were in view." The drift of the whole is, that Signor Crispi blames very unreasonably Lord Salisbury for stopping short in the adventure in Asia Minor for which Italy had detailed a considerable military force, and sent her fleet to Turkish waters, and with more justice, complains that the Emperor William, requited great sacrifices with hard ingratitude. The desire of Italy to possess herself of the Egyptian port of Zeila on the Red Sea was set at naught by Great Britain, which annexed it to her own dominions. But if the signal for the attack on the Dardanelles had been given, and the result had been a prolonged war with the Ottoman Empire, supported by the whole strength of Russia and probably France, which would have been the flight of Italy? Zeila would have proved as great a burden to her as Massowah. Nations, like individuals, never realise that apparent losses, and very real disappointments may be blessings in disguise. Stil looking back on the whole story, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that Italy decided to wash her hands of African adventure, and sign a new commercial treaty with France.

THE effects of the distress which prevailed in the Central Provinces throughout the past year are apparent throughout the police reports just issued. Naturally the main feature is the large number of offences against property, for famine made many thieves though not a very heavy sum under the "value of lost property." People whose moral rectitude was not of a very firm order, did not wait until they were hungry before they stole food. Considering the ways of the ant and foreseeing destitution while yet afar off, they laid in supplies of grain out of their neighbour's store. In 1893 which was a year of plenty, there were only 22,231 cases of cognisable crime. In 1896 a year of bad times, 37,100 and in 1897, 50,021. There was really no occasion to steal in 1896; but perhaps the increase in crime served to indicate the necessity of making provision for people who otherwise must steal or die. Some stole grain and ate without breaking caste. Others stole sheep and cattle, and eating them, died. And the parodox is not more amusing than the interchange of opinion between the Inspector-General of Police and the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, as to whether killing and eating cattle is theft or mischief. The Inspector-General's men have been inclined to include the killing and eating of cattle as mischief, but the eating of the beef, or mutton as the case may be, reduces or magnifies the offence into theft inasmuch as the meat is taken away. The Chief Secretary, however, thinks differently, and holds the mere fact that an animal which has been stolen is eventually killed for food, does not alter the nature of the original offence, which continues to be theft. The special circumstances of the famine year made it important to deal with these offences under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code; and it seems probable to him that the killing of animals for the sake of food was properly treated as theft, means nothing more than this. But, says he, if it means that an offence under Section 429, Penal Code, becomes theft, if the ultimate object of the killing is to obtain food, then the Chief Commissioner is unable to agree. The offence of killing cattle is a crime of a very special nature, difficult to prevent or detect, and exceedingly apt to spread; in some Provinces it is believed to be very prevalent, even in ordinary years; and it is most important in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, that the police statistics should furnish the means of watching its progress. Doubtless, but we hesitate to believe that the law would support the Chief Commissioner's view. The act of stealing is the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. To constitute theft, the taking must be in private, or without the owner's knowledge; and it must be unlawful or felonious, that is, it must be with a design to deprive the owner of his property, privately and against his will. So says Bouvier. And surely the killing and eating of cattle comes within the scope of that dictum, whether the whole of the sheep or the whole of the cow be carried away.

Whether called mischief or theft it is equally annoying to the man who owns the cattle. No less than five hundred cases were reported. The superintendent at Bilaspur says that not only were cattle killed for the sake of the few annas to be made by the sale of their skins, but large numbers were slaughtered and eaten by Chamars, who under the pressure of hunger and want, relapsed from the tenets of their new religion and returned to their original habit of flesh-eating. To such an extent did this become common, that hardly any precautions were taken to conceal the act beyond using a slang word for the flesh (*i.e., tarkari*, vegetable). They took no pains to disguise the fact of their relapse to the habits of their ancestors. At first such cases were treated as mischief; but subsequently orders were issued to treat all cases in which cattle were killed for the sake of their flesh as theft. Dacoities also became more numerous as a consequence of famine. In Saugor they were especially troublesome. Driven by privation to resume their former bad habits they were no doubt; but, says Mr. Seagrim, the District Police Superintendent, these dacoit gentry are a lazy set of scoundrels who like to live well, but do not appreciate going on relief works; and when their crops fail, they begin to look with envious eyes on their rich neighbours of the Bania class. Their fingers begin to itch and then they proceed to help themselves. In an ordinary year of plenty they can be kept quiet, but in a year of famine it is almost impossible to keep them at home. The story of a dacoity in Sambalpur is instructive and is thus told :—In Sambalpur, two dacoities of a serious nature occurred. At the end of 1896, a man named Anadi Jhanker, collected a large following, and defying the Raja made his headquarters on a hill close to the north-eastern border of the district and proceeded to loot the countryside. It is said he threatened the Raja who, through fear, shut himself up in his palace. The police apparently did nothing, with the result that the country was quickly in a disturbed condition. A party of Sikhs who were cutting sleepers in the Gangpur jungles close to Anadi Jhanker's stronghold traded on the helplessness of the Gangpur police. The dacoits were tracked; almost to the very piece of forest they were working in and the whole lot were arrested, but owing to the sullenly hostile attitude of the State Police, and misconduct on the part of the *Khalsa* Police, it was impossible to obtain a conviction. A few days, after this the depredators to the number of some forty men, plundered the Rampur Zamindar's residence within two hundred yards of a police out-post. But none of the other dacoities reported are much more than simple robberies.

THE Grant Medical Collage has started a magazine of its own. The editor explains in his preliminary greetings that the object of the publication is to encourage sport, and to record the progress of the College Gymkhana. But it has a broader object than that, for it treats of subjects calculated to improve the reader's mind, to teach him what he wants to know ere he can become a medical practitioner. For instance, one article in the magazine is headed "A few remarks on some of the difficulties met with by students while administering chloroform" in which the writer gives some interesting reading on the subject of his experience of chloroform. Then follows a paper entitled "A peep into the Post Mortem room," after which Colonel Hatch discourses on "the successful removal of an ovarian cyst," a most remarkable case, which is fully described by the writer. In these subjects at all events there is little that can be closely associated with the aims and objects of a gymkhana. The magazine has clearly a greater mission than the mere cultivation and encouragement of sport, though there is an abundance of sporting reading in its pages. The Editor is much too modest in his opening remarks, and would have been justified in demonstrating that the object of the magatine, as its motto sets forth, is the securing of the "mens sana in corpore sano."

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward mails of the 18th November, left Aden at 2 a.m. on Monday morning, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Saturday next.

THE Viceregal party arrived at Mogaung on the Upper Irrawaddy on Friday.

THE first meeting of the Plague Commission takes places at the New Secretariat at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The sittings are open to the public.

THE retirement of Sir Richard Udny from the Civil Service, on January 1st, is gazetted.

IT is, we understand, practically certain that Sir William Cuningham, Foreign Secretary, will proceed on furlough in April.

Mr. S. S. THORBURN, Financial Commissioner, in the Punjab, will take two and a-half months' privilege leave to Egypt, at the end of December.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY is not expected to arrive in Allahabad before the 10th or 11th of December, and will probably take his seat on the 12th.

As the Mad Fakir has now withdrawn from Mandiari, whence he threatened the Nawab of Dir, it appears improbable that any rising will take place in the Swat Valley. It has not been considered necessary to warn any troops in India for active service, all the necessary military precautions having been taken at the Malakand and Khar.

THE Kohat-Bannu Railway Survey is now in progress, and will probably occupy some five months. Mr. R. Hodges is the Engineer-in-Chief with Mr. G. F. Thompson as Executive Engineer.

ANOTHER lineal descendant of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, famous in Indian history, passed away last week in the person of the much respected Prince Mohamed Bahram Shah, a resident of Calcutta, and the recognised head of the Mysore family.

THE Lahore paper writes :—"Another instance of intolerance which has been displayed at Peshawar in connection with the Mission Hospital for women, is the recent action of the Peshawar Municipal Committee in discontinuing a grant-in-aid to this excellent institution, "on religious grounds." In this instance, however, the Committee over-reached itself. It appears that for some years the Egerton Hospital, a municipal institution, has been in receipt of a grant-in-aid from Provincial Funds. This grant has now been transferred, and very rightly, to the Mission Hospital, which will do all the better without help or interference from the Municipal Committee.

THE formal announcement of Mr. Justice Strachey's promotion to the Chief Justiceship of the North-West Provinces only tells the public what it has known for the last three weeks. The appointment was settled simultaneously with that of Sir Louis Kershaw to Bombay, and why the promptness in giving effect to the one arrangement should have been followed by such leisurely procedure in the matter of the other is a curiosity of the India Office procedure, for which no explanation readily suggests itself. However the time that has elapsed since we gave the news has served the purpose of proving that Mr. Strachey's return to these Provinces will be warmly welcomed both by the profession and the public. Young in years he has already shown that he is old in judgment and ripe in knowledge: and his acknowledged success on the Bombay bench is an ample assurance that he will be fully equal to the high responsibilities of his new position.

THAT it is never too late to retrieve an injustice writes a contemporary, has been shown by the award of a medal for the Red River and other expeditions in Canada in the sixties. The 50-year-late issue of Peninsular and first Indian Medals is an ever memorable case to the same point, while certain phases of the mutiny compaigns were only rewarded with the medal in the late seventies. It is still not too late to heal old sores by the bestowal of the old Frontier Medal for the Mahsud Waziri expedition of 1881, and the still greater injustice in the omission of the medal for the severe fighting at Sima on the Chinese frontier, and round Bhamo, early in 1893, and of Sir Power Palmer's not uneventful expeditions in the Hills of 1892-93. Medals are the only rewards the mass of the army get for many months of danger and almost always loss of health in the evil Terais or barren valleys of our Indian frontiers. Their intrinsic value may be three rupees, a not too great reward for dangers run and damaged constitutions, but we are far from showing discrimination in our awards. In the Sima affair, a force numbering less than a strong regiment lost several officers killed, and close on 20 per cent of its strength, and yet it is not held to have come up to the standard requisite, while, on the other hand, the medal has often fallen to troops for no other distinction than that they happened to have been beyond a given points within given dates: but such are the ways of this world.

A TELEGRAM from Hongkong to the *Times of Ceylon* says :—The German flagship "Kaiser" has been badly damaged, and is now in Hongkong Docks. The German fleet is assembling at Hongkong, Prince Henry of Prussia is expected at Hongkong daily to await the Princess.

A SPECIAL telegram from Hongkong to the "Times of Ceylon" says:—Shanghai reports the British annexation of the Chusan Islands by Admiral Seymour and eight ships, but the telegram adds that confirmation is desirable.

A GOOD story reaches the Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post* from the lobby of the Hungarian Reichstag, in reference to a recent meeting between Baron Banffy and a former Prime Minister, Count Julius Szapary. As the present much-maligned Premier took the hand of his predecessor, he alluded to the acusations of the Opposition, and remarked, "Ah, Count, you are merely a bad Prime Minister, but I am worse than that. I am a thief and a traitor, and heaven knows what else." "Never mind," replied the Count comfortingly, "when you are no longer a Prime Minister you will once more be a respectable member of society like me."

THERE is tremendous excitement among the Thuranga natives owing to the reported resurrection of a Maori girl effected by Te Ehau, the Maori king's "tohunga." Te Ehau came to Tauranga to prevent a Maori named Te Rere causing the deaths of other natives by "makuta." On Monday a girl named Marata was said to have died at Matapihi, and her body was taken to Rangawai. Te Ehau went to see Te Rere who is stated to have acknowledged having caused the death of the girl Marata. Te Ehau warned Te Rere and his wife that, if they caused any more deaths they would die themselves. Te Ehau then went to Rangawai, where a "tangi" was proceeding over the body of Marata, and told the mourners to cease crying as Marata would be restored to them. He then, it is reported, placed his hand on the dead girl's forehead and performing a "Karakia" (incantation) told her to rise, which she did, to the utter astonishment of all present. The Maories are frantic with joy, and are showering presents on Te Ehau. The girl Marata is quite well and is now walking about, and she says she has been to "te rangi" (the heavens).

A curious bond of affection always existed between Disraeli and Sir William Harcourt, and some of Mr. Raikes's recorded anecdotes relate to these two statesmen. At a dinner at Disraeli's, Sir William was placed next to Lady Beaconsfield :—"On the wall opposite them hung a portrait of a lightly-draped female figure, and during a pause in the conversation the guest's eyes happened to wander to it. "I see you are looking at that picture," suddenly broke in the hostess with a laugh. "I always say that it oughtn't to be allowed in here—but it is nothing to the venus that Dizzy has in his bedroom." "That I can quite believe," replied Mr. Harcourt, gallantly, with a bow. The answer appeared to tickle her ladyship immensely, so much so that Mr. Harcourt, feeling that he had ventured on rather delicate ground, quickly changed the subject. The sequel was worse, as lady Beaconsfield told the "funny thing" to her husband in Sir William's presence, "I never felt more uncomfortable in my life," he said. These stories remind a contemporary of a droll speech which Lady Beaconsfield made in a country house to a lady whom he knew well. "Dizzy," she said, "has the most wonderful moral courage, but no physical courage. I always have to pull the string of the shower bath."

PROFESSOR HUGH SCOTT, who has been giving some reminiscences of his student days in Scotland twenty-five years ago, has a good deal to say about Professor Henry Drummond and his personal magnetism. When a boy Drummond discovered that he could hypnotise people. At a birthday party a little girl declined to play the piano, Drummond happened to catch her eye, and said "Play." To his surprise she rose at once, went to the piano and played. At another time he hypnotised a boy, and gave him a poker for a gun. 'Now,' said Drummond. "I'm a pheasant; shoot me." The boy did so, and Drummond fell to keep up the illusion, whereupon the boy, seeing a bird move, was about to hit it over the head with the poker. The hypnotiser had just time to stop the magnetised sportsman.

A CURIOUS history comes from Monte Carlo *via* the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. The heroine entered the Salle while a former friend and protector of hers was winning in a sweeping style that seemed destined to break the bank. "I am so glad to see you here, Prince, and in such luck, too!" she exclaimed. "Do tell me a lucky number; it is sure to win, for you are now in the vein." The Prince generously placed a pile of gold louis before the vivacious lady, whose beauty had successfully defied the effects of thirty-six winters, and said, "Put it all on the number of your years, and reap a golden harvest." The lady reflected, hesitated, and then placed the pile on twenty-seven. An instant later the Croupier sang out, "Thirty-six red wins." The lady muttered, "Ah! mon Dieu; thirty-six is exactly my age," and fainted on the spot.

A novel way of discovering a gold field was recounted by the Hon. E. H. Wittenoom, Agent-General for Western Australia, in a lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute, on Tuesday. In 1888 the Mallina gold-field was discovered by a lad in this wise. The boy, in picking up a stone to throw at a crow, observed a speck of gold in it, and roported it to the nearest resident magistrate. This gentleman was so excited at the news that he telegraphed to the then Governor, and stated that a lad picked up a stone to throw at a crow, in his excitement omitting to say, and saw gold in it. So the Governor wired back these words, what happened to the crow?

THE Emperor's stay in Constantinople was not without its humorous side. The quantaties of yellow paint used by the Government for the painting of buildings, pailings, and old walls (even the exterior of a house recently gutted by fire), the colours wasted by the municipality, the tinkering of several old warships and their despatch to the Dardanelles, the unsubstantial nature of the preparations in general for the reception of the Kaiser, all have their humorous aspect. Many amusing incidents also took place, and not the least diverting, happened at the reception which preceded the gala banquet at the Palace last Friday. The Emperor remarked to Mrs Strauss, wife of the American Minister, that "He knew her Queen very well," evidently mistaking her for the wife of some other diplomatist. Mrs Strauss, with ready wit, replied that she "presumed His Majesty was referring to Mrs M'Kinley. The Kaiser was much amused at his mistake.

MAJOR LAWRIE, who was married amidst a sympathetic concourse of his brother officers in the Sudan campaign, is (says the Daily Chronicle) the hero of an interesting superstition. Before Atbara he discovered in the ventilator of his helmet an energetic spider, which

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## FRENCH NAVAL ARMAMENTS

### SEVEN NEW BATTLESHIPS AND TWENTY-ONE CRUISERS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The French Naval estimates include a formidable sum to construct 108 ships, including seven battleships; thirteen armoured and eight other cruisers.

## THE SPANISH AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

### SPAIN YIELDS TO FORCE.

Nov. 27.

Spain has decided to sign the necessary peace documents to-morrow yielding only to *force majeure*.

It is believed that the Spanish Commissioners will probably refuse, in dignified terms, the indemnity offered by America for the Philippines.

## INCREASING THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Nov. 28.

The Hon. Alger, United States Secretary of War, has recommended an increase of the Standing Army of America to 100,000 men.

## THE PROSECUTION OF COLONEL PICQUART.

The Picquart affair has roused many politicians in France who have been apathetic about the Dreyfus case, and a number of interpellations will be made to-day in the Chamber of Deputies.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

## THE TRANSFRONTIER TROUBLE.

### FIGHTING IN SEBUNJI VALLEY.

### THE MAD FAKIR VICTORIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The Mad Fakir with 700 men on Saturday fought, defeated and pursued across the Swat river into Sebunji Valley a body of Shamezai and Sebunji Swatis who had crossed from the Nawab Dir's side of the river to attack Paitai.

The same day the Swats lost thirty more men in another fight which occurred in Shameza Valley. Yesterday the Fakir moved into the Nekp Valley still on the Nawab's side of the river and killed four of the Nawab's representatives, the rest bolting.

The Fakir is still many miles from Dir itself, and is very unlikely to attempt to proceed thither with his present small following, though there is no saying what effect the success he has already achieved may have upon the minds of his fanatical adherents in Upper Swat.

Lieutenant Kitchen, Adjutant of the Kurram Militia, who while out shooting in the Kamadin hills near Chagri last Saturday came across three Waziris armed with rifles driving a flock of goats. On his hailing them they took up a position behind a rock and a fight ensued between them and Lieutenant Kitchen's guard, two Waziris being killed and one Government Martini rifle captured.

Some villagers who were sent out to bring in the bodies caught two more armed men, one an inhabitant of Tull and the other a Waziri near the same place.

The Guides have been ordered to reinforce the Swat moveable column, the 19th Punjab Infantry moving from Sialkot to replace the Guides at Mardan.

Chakdara is about sixty miles down the river from Paitai where Saturday's fighting occurred, while where the Mad Fakir was yesterday, was about forty miles from Dir.

Later news from Malakand confirms the previous information with the exception of the report regarding the Swatis having attacked Paitai, the fact being that the mad fakir was the aggressor and crossed without being first attacked into the Nawab's territory. The squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers accompany the Guides Infantry to join the Swat moveable column

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Lieutenant Orton 26th Bombay Infantry, to be Transport officer Malakand Force, Vice Baker 2nd Bombay Grenadiers Vacated.

Lieutenant Codrington, 17th Bombay Infantry, to be Adjutant, Vice Lester vacated; Lieutenant Robinson succeeding Codrington as Quarter Master.

## THE FRONTIER MEDAL.

### DISTRIBUTION AT POONA.

POONA, Nov. 28.

Major-General Hogg, Commanding the Poona District, presented the Frontier Medals to the Bombay Sappers and Miners this morning. The General was accompanied by Colonel Sullivan, Captains Macwinnie, Foster and Purvis, members of the Poona Staff.

The Sappers paraded under Colonel Hoskyns. The General minutely inspected them and was much pleased to see the fine looks of the men. They then formed a hollow square and the General addressed them in Hindustani. He said that he had been deputed by Government to present them with medals for the work they had done on the frontier, at Samana and Malakand, etc. They did very good work. It had been appreciated. He was glad to say that the name or their subedar Tajoor had appeared in the despatches, therefore it gave him the greatest pleasure to distribute that which had been justly earned. Captain Walker read out the names of recipients, Colonel Hoskyns handed the General the medals which he pinned to the breasts of the following officers and N. C. O. decorated:—A Company; Captain Dundee, Lieutenant Burne, Sergeant-Major Walker; Sergeants Thomson, Paul and Miers; Havildar Arjun Pawar, Naik Shaik Chand, Lance-Naik Jhan Ahir and 20 Sappers. No. 1 Company, Lieutenants [illegible] and Pridhan; Sergeants Clarke and Ross; [illegible]ar Gungadhar Prasad; Naiks Ellappa Sing [illegible]and Bagwan Gulabsing and Sakaram Pillay; [illegible]Naiks Bhonya and Shir Piraj and 26 Sappers. [illegible] Assistant Abdul Kader also received a medal. [illegible]hose decorated wore medals, some of even [illegible] campaigns, but one Subedar-Major had

## THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

### HIS EXCELLENCY AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 28.

Sunday was a quiet day for his Excellency, who alighted from the train privately at half past seven and drove to the Agency Head-quarters. The first official function in connection with this visit to Rajkot was performed this morning when the Governor opened the extensive new water works constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Booth, State Engineer, at Lalpuri. The important works, just completed at Lalpuri, consist of the construction of a huge dam impounding sufficient water to form a lake, which will give the town of Rajkot an ample supply of pure water and irrigate seven thousand acres of land. The scheme was mooted thirteen years ago, but various difficulties prevented its commencement until March 1895, when Sir Charles Ollivant, then Political Agent, laid the foundation stone. The works comprise in addition to the dam, an aqueduct for irrigation purposes and a supply-main to carry the water to the town. Besides this Mr. Booth has also had in hand a scheme for constructing a setting basin and filters to improve the quality of the water-supply to the station from Ranarda lake. The cost of this, thirty-three thousand rupees, has been borne by Sir Mansinhji, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, after whom they are named. The character of the works having been explained to the Governor by Mr. Booth, his Excellency, with a handsomely chased silver key opened the valve leading from the lake to the mains.

He then drove to Ranarda and performed a like duty at the Mansinhji basin; then addressing a large gathering of chiefs and others, he regretted the absence of Sir Charles Ollivant, who was detained by the overwhelming exigences of Government. Now this scheme was completed there should be no reason to fear scarcity of water in Rajkot town and the ryots within the irrigation area would be relieved from the terrible strain of watching for rain which did not come. The settling basin was a public-spirited and generous gift of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, for which the inhabitants of Rajkot Civil Station could not be too grateful to him. The Governor highly eulogised the eminent services which Mr. Booth, the State Engineer,—who is about to retire—had rendered during a long and honorable service of over thirty years.

The afternoon was devoted to receiving the visits of the chiefs, thirty-seven of whom were present in Rajkot to meet His Excellency. After this a very pleasant little autumn sky-meeting was held on the race-course under the management of Captain Peyton, and a big list of stewards. There was a very large gathering in the enclosure, most of the chiefs being present, and the officers of the 5th Bombay were at home. The card included five events, and provided two very exciting finishes. Mr. C. P. White weighed out. Mr. C. W. Waddington started, and Major Ashby judged. Captain Young A. D. C. secured two wins on Olliver Twist and Sahoo out of three mounts, and Captain Peyton won the desert stakes on Kestrel. The details of the substitution race, three furlongs, are as follows:—K. S. Madrasingbji of Sasla's Twilight first, Rajah Bahadur Bhagwatsingbji's Sahoo second, Captain Peyton's Tyrone third. Won easily with good racing for second place. Kathiawar Stakes for all maidens, Cutch and Kathiawar bred horses; six furlongs. K. S. Madarsingbji's Hampton first, K. S. Bhawsingbji of Porbandar's Primsagar second, Thakor Saheb of Virpur's Noorjehan third. Third race for all horses. W. A. C. raised twenty-one pounds, distance six furlongs, Raja Bahadur Bhagwatsingbji's Olliver Twist first, Major Ashby's Waterloo, second, Thakor Saheb of Virpur's Jehangir third. This was a fine race won by a-length and a-half, with second and third close together. The Desert Stakes for all Arabs and Bombay country breds: distance, one and a-quarter mile. Captains Peyton and Purvis Kestrel first, Thakore Saheb of Morvis' Waterbury, second. Won by half a-length; third horse nowhere. Fifth race for all maiden Arabs and country bred galloways; thirteen-three and under: distance half a mile. Rajah Bahadur Bhagwatsingbji's Sahoo first, Captain Peyton's Tyrone second, Thakore Saheb of Virpur's Vijaya, third. It was a grand finish; Sahoo winning by a head. The Governor was entertained at dinner by the chiefs at the Memorial Hall.

## INTERESTING WEDDING AT HYDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 27.

A brilliant wedding took place yesterday at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hyderabad. The contracting parties were Lieutenant Stewart Girdlestone Halliday, Hyderabad Contingent, son of Mr. Fred. Halliday, Esquire, late Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of Sir Frederick Halliday, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, and Norah Mary Sylvia, daughter of Major Percy Gough, Military Secretary to the Nizam. The bridegroom supported by his bestman and brother, Lieutenant C. O. Halliday, R.E., Bombay Establishment, and the bride by three bridesmaids, Miss Edith Lawrie, Miss Violet Stevens, and Miss Beatrice Hill. The page was Master Guy Gough. The church looked exceedingly pretty with floral decorations and the dazzling military uniforms of officials present. The Bishop of Hyderabad, assisted by two priests, performed the ceremony. The reception was afterwards held by Major Gough at his house. Colonel Lawrie in proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom in the absence of Sir Trevor Plowden, said that Mrs. Halliday was a young lady, who from the moment she arrived in Hyderabad had taken every heart by storm, and it was no exaggeration to add that the whole British Army in this part of the world, from the highest general to the last joined Subaltern had fallen in love with her. He referred eulogistically to Major Gough's two brothers, who both wear Victoria Crosses, and to the career of Lord Gough, and believed that Lieutenant Halliday meant to continue the brilliancy of these family traditions. He had a great admiration for a man who had pluck enough to marry on 600 a month for the simple reason that he did so himself. The bride and bridegroom left the same evening for Vikarabad. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah presented a dog-cart and horse, and the Maharajah Kishen Pershad diamond pearl bracelets, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawder Beeston, a Humber bicycle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 23.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Moravia, from Japan, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Sydney, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, arrived at Aden on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggur 2 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 111 3-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 116¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 92 5-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 5-8 |

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### ROWING AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Cambride University Coxswainless Fours were commenced on Nov. 3 in fine weather, and in the presence of a large company. The holders, Trinity Hall, met Third Trinity in the first heat, and sustained a hollow defeat, Third Trinity overlapping them in the Long Reach, and eventually winning easily by ninety yards in 11m. Jesus beat Lady Margaret by forty yards in 11m. 30 3-5s., and First Trinity easily disposed of Emmanuel, their time being 10m. 48s. The last race was the most exciting of the day, Pembroke beating Caius after a fine struggle by ten yards in 11m. 10s. Messrs. R. C. Lehmann and Bushe-Fox were judges. The second round of the heats was rowed on Nov. 4. It was anticipated that there would be a close race between Third and First Trinity, and this expectation was realised, for, after a desperate finish, the Etonians suffered defeat by ten yards. Pembroke rather easily disposed of the Jesus crew. Messrs. R. C. Lehmann and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox officiated as judges. The following are the results of the races:—Heat 1.—Second station, First Trinity, 1; and first station, Third Trinity 2. It was not until Grassy was passed that First began to creep ahead, but the Etonians stuck to them most pluckily. At the bridge First was leading by nearly twenty yards, but Third Trinity spurted splendidly, and a fine race ended in favour of First Trinity by ten yards. Time, 11 m. 2 s. Heat 2.—First station, Pembroke, 1; and second station, Jesus, 2. Pembroke led by a length and a half at Red Grind, and though they spurted finely they destroyed their chance by indifferent steering, and lost by twenty yards. Time, 11 m. 45 s. There was a good deal of wind, more so in the second heat.

After an interval of twenty-two years the First Trinity succeeded in carrying off the Coxswainless Fours on Nov. 5. The weather was again pleasant, and there was a good attendance. Pembroke (first station) went off with a fast stroke of thirty-nine. First Trinity averaged thirty-two, and even at this rate they gained, and by the time the Grind was reached they held a lead of fifty yards. Pembroke rowed pluckily and kept their form, but First, without unduly pressing themselves, further gained, and won by ninety yards, in 10 m. 57 s.

The opening heats for the Coxswainless Fours, at Oxford, were decided on Nov. 4 in fine weather. New College were the holders, and the general opinion was favourable to their chance of success, although Magdalen and University had plenty of supporters. In the first heat they were drawn against Balliol, and the latter, after having lost ground to the Gut, held their own along the green bank, the four displaying quite as good form as their opponents. At this point, however, New College pulled themselves together, and with a well-sustained effort all along the wall, they ultimately proved successful by two lengths. A grand race was witnessed in the second heat between Magdalen and University, the latter of whom had first station. Magdalen had rather the best of it up the Gut, but along the Willows University, who were splendidly steered by Smith, drew away again and at the boathouse held a decided advantage. On reaching the wall Magdalen held them, and with a fine effort in the last 300 yards Gold rallied his men in brilliant fashion, and, steadily reducing the deficit, they won, after a most exciting struggle, by less than a quarter of a length.

The final on Nov. 5 was rowed under very favourable conditions, and there was a large attendance New College (the holders) and Magdalen were left to fight out the issue, and a fine struggle was witnessed. Each crew contained a couple of Blues—R. O. Pitman and G. O. Edwards rowing for New, and C. D. Burne and the president, H. Gold, for Magdalen. At the start, New College, who had first station, at once increased their advantage, and at the Ferry were half a length to the good, while an excellent course in the Gut gave them a length's advantage by the time the bridges were reached. Magdalen, by a fine piece of rowing, recovered most of the deficit along the Willows, but Ney drew away again under the wall, where both were rowing thirty-six. Gold made another determined effort at the Cherwell, but to no purpose, for New passed the post winners of a fine race by three-quarters of a length.—

The river at Cambridge on Nov. 7 presented a busy scene. The final heat for the Magnaghten Sculls, open to members of First Trinity Boat Club, took place over the Colquhoun course in the morning. A splendid race resulted in favour of R. H. Sanderson, who started from the third station, by a quarter of a length, C. J. M. Adie finishing second, a similar distance in front of H. Farrant. The winner's time was 8 m. 7 s., but it may be pointed out that the course was 100 yards shorter than in the final for the Colquhoun Sculls. The two trial eights were launched shortly after half past three, the crews being principally constituted of oarsmen who rowed in the recent Coxswainless Fours. The president, Mr. Etherington Smith, accompanied No. 2, and Mr. Goldie coached No. 1. Both crews pulled steadily to Baitsbite and back, the practice terminating about half-past four.

The four preliminary heats in the Cambridge University Colquhoun Sculls were decided on Nov. 9 in fine weather before a large muster of spectators. In the first heat H. Farrant (First Trinity) beat his fellow clubman R. H. Sanderson, after a good race, by five yards, with H. E. H. Oakeley (Lady Margaret) third. The second heat was the race of the day, H. W. Crofton (First Trinity) and N. L. Calvert Trinity Hall), with first and third stations respectively, were so close at the finish as to be inseparable, and R. F. Robinson (Third Trinity) was only a second behind the dead-heaters. The third heat resulted in an easy win for C. J. W. Goldie (Third Trinity) over C. M. Steele (Trinity Hall), and the Etonian should atone for his defeat last year. The fourth heat was between A. W. Swanston (Jesus) and F. F. Leighton (Lady Margaret), and ended in a victory for Swanston, after a good race, by twenty-five yards.

Fine weather was associated with the opening o the Liverpool Autumn Meeting on Nov. 9, and a large company witnessed the racing. Mr. C. P. Shrubb's Lady Gilderoy won the Abbeystead Steeplechase, Mr. E. J. Percy's Wasp filly the Stanley Stand Plate, Mr. A. Eccles's Deuce of a Daisy the Knowsley Nursery, and Lord Derby's Palace of Truth the Westmoreland Welter. Bridegroom, who was made favourite for the Great Lancashire Handicap, again disappointed his followers, the race being won by Lord Stanley's The Reeve, whose rider (S. Loates) completed his hundred winning mounts for the season. Proceedings terminated with the Liverpool St. Leger, which was easily secured by Mr. J. Daly's Succoth.

Under Rugby Union rules, football matches in the county championship competition were won on Saturday by Durham against Yorkshire, Lancashire against Cheshire, and Gloucestershire against Cornwall. Other matches were won by Blackheath against London Scottish, Oxford University against Richmond, Cambridge University against Old Leysians, Guy's Hospital against Rosslyn Park, Croydon against the Harelequins, Gloucester against Cheltenham, Llanelly against Neath, Newport against Penarth, and Devonport Albion against Exeter. A match between Swansea and Cardiff was drawn.—Under Association rules, matches in the first division of the League competition were won by Burnley against Bolton Wanderers, Wolverhampton Wanderers against Sunderland, Notts County against Blackburn Rovers, Aston Villa against Derby County, Bury against Preston North End, Newcastle United against Liverpool, Everton against Sheffield Wednesday, and Stoke against West Bromwich Albion. A match between Notts Forest and Sheffield United was drawn. A match between teams representing the English and Irish Leagues, played at Belfast, was won by the Englishmen by five goals to one.

The Northern Union is getting more fearful and wonderful in its ways. It commenced with the most honourable intentions, and found in less than a season that the maintenance of a bogus amateurism was absolutely impossible. Then, taking a plunge, a qualified professionalism was adopted. This permitted clubs to pay what they liked if it could be shown that the players were in bona fide employment. It had been so frequently urged that the system of paying men for a few years and then leaving them to the world was demoralising. The idea amused everyone but the members of the Northern Union Committee but the Committee is not to be daunted by outside criticism. As it is fond of saying, it is "a living force." In this soothing phrase it finds satisfaction and consolation, and bids defiance to the world. To show that it is possible to maintain the honest employment theory it sat in judgment the other night on Badger, of Swinton. The rules provide that "every professional shall be in bona fide employment, and shall not be allowed to play Rugby football unless in such employment. It appears that Badger was summoned to South Wales in consequence of the dangerous illness of his child. On the warrant of a doctor's letter his employers granted him leave of absence. He returned after an absence of five days; and, with every desire to conform to the strict letter of the law, permission was sought by his club to allow him to play the day after his arrival against Leigh. The secretary of the Union expressing his own personal opinion, advised the club not to play him. The club took the risk, and played him. Result: The club and Badger summoned before the Union and the club fined £25. The Union took the rule literally, and decided that Badger had not been in employment during the week previous to his playing. On the face of it this is a perfectly just ruling. But it is humorous to anyone who knows how the Northern Union has worked during its short career. What a travesty of justice to say that because a player is allowed leave of absence from his work on an errand of mercy he shall be held to be out of work, even though he returns to that work within seven days and is in continous employment practically all the time! When will this Northern Union acquire a judicial mind and learn to differentiate between burlesque and serious drama?

By strange perversity the Union sometimes does the right thing. At the meeting at which it acted so foolishly over the Badger incident, for instance, it was called upon to deal with the case of a player named Davies, who had been endeavouring to divide his love between Hull and Hull Kingston Rovers. The latter, it is unnecessary to say, is much the better team. Davies had played with the Rovers as an amateur, and had subsequently transferred his services to Hull, and become registered as a professional. The Rovers claimed that, as they had paid Davies, though he posed as an amateur, they were entitled to him. Hull, on the other hand, contended very logically that Davies having signed a professional form, was their property. It is difficult to realise it, but it is a fact that the Union grasped the humour of the situation at a glance, and promptly fined the Rovers £50 for breaking the professional rules by paying money to a man who played as an amateur, and suspended Davies for two months.

The International League match between England and Ireland should take precedence of the ordinary League fixtures, but in the struggle for points keen followers of the game are coming to regard such matches as mere picnics for the players and officials. What particular good these international League matches do we have not yet discovered. Are not the ordinary international matches sufficient, and are the League clubs not in want every Saturday of the best available talent? Of course, if the officials must have an occasional holiday, continue the matches by all means. Some of the honorary officials do not recive a penny for their services from the beginning of the season to the end. As far as Saturday's match at Belfast was concerned, the result was what might have been expected. England won, of course, with ease.

To turn to serious football, the whole of the eighteen clubs forming the first division of the League were engaged on Saturday. As we have suggested, several of the teams were deprived of prominent players. The three leading clubs, Aston Villa, Everton, and Sheffield United, had the advantage of playing at home, but two only succeeded in adding a couple of points to their total. There is no mistaking the steady advance of Aston Villa, and there is very little doubt on present form that they will recover the championship. Derby County their opponents of Saturday, are not the team they were a year ago. They have only won one match in fact, out of the eleven they have played, but they are still an attraction at Aston, as was shown by the fact that the attendance numbered 17,000. The success of the Villa has had a striking effect on the "gates." The six home matches have realised something like £3,400. Derby County on Saturday were altogether outclassed, and were beaten by seven goals to one.

Everton retained their position as second in th table by aviotory of two goals to nil over Sheffield Wednesday, who are still unable to shake off the reputation they have acquired of being the weakest team in the League away from home. They have yet to score their first goal on "foreign" soil. Sheffield United are almost as consistent in another direction. They are the champion "drawists" of the League With the advantage of playing at home it was expected that they would defeat Notts Forest with comparative ease, but as matters turned out the holders of the English cup played the champions of the League a very good game. They led at half time, in fact, by two goals to one, and it was only through Wragg leading through his own goal that the United were able to draw level. Up to the present the United have played no fewer than nine draws. Their position is much inferior to that they occupied at the same time last season, although as far as points go they are only one behind the two leaders, Aston Villa holding pride of place, of course, by virtue of their remarkable goal average. The following table will illustrate the difference in the situation:—

| | Matches | | | | Goals | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pld | Won | Drn | Lost | For | Agst | Pts |
| 1897—96..... | 11 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 14 | 19 |
| 1898—99 .. | 13 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 19 | 16 | 15 |

One of the remarkable features of the day's play was the initial success of Newcastle United at the expense of Liverpool, who are the only club by whom last year's champions have yet been defeated. Saturday's victory will do a great deal for the game at Newcastle. Judged by the attendances at the matches, there is greater enthusiasm there than in any other centre, twenty thousand "gates" being quite common. Enthusiasm was bound to wane, however, unless the tide turned. With the local club fixed, apparently permanently at the bottom of the table, without a single win to its credit, a falling off in attendances was inevitable. Spurred on by the success over Liverpool, the Novocastrians may show a return to the form which made them so conspicuous last season. They were strengthened on Saturday by Stevenson, of Derby County, for whose transfer they recently paid £225.

An observer of the behaviour of wheelmen on the road can hardly fail to notice two points where riders are apt to disregard the rules regulating the safety of traffic. Where there is most temptation to break the law of keeping to the left is in turning into a tributary road on the right. Such a corner should be taken wide, while a turning to the left should be cut into with a sharp curve close to the edge of the road. Yet it is a common sight to see riders, especially novices swinging round right-hand corners on the wrong side, taking, in fact, a short cut which is not permissible. Another less rigid rule, but one that merits wider observance, is that riders entering a main thoroughfare from a feeder or tributary road should give users of the main road first place. It is presumable that a by-road is less frequented than a high road, and therefore a rider entering a high road from a subsidiary one should assume that he is about to enter a more congested stream of traffic, and prepare to accommodate himself to it instead of forcing a way dangerously among the main-road users. It is an application of the principle of serving the interests of the greater number that makes the users of tributary roads rightly considered secondary to main road traffic.

Kerbstone law has been to the fore lately, especially in an intersting case at the Birmingham County Court, where Judge Whitehorne held that although it was technically an obstruction for a bicycle to be propped on a kerbstone, it was an obstruction reasonably there, and the cyclist was entitled to call upon all people passing it to exercise care not to inflict upon it any injury. It is hard to see how any other view could be taken. A cycle is a carriage. It may not be left on the footpath, it cannot be taken indoors at every shop, office, or house where a rider calls, and it may reasonably be left, like any other carriage, in the roadway. Other carriages accompanied by horses may need an attendant, but it is the animal, not the vehicle that necessitates this care. The cycle is a passive beast that will not shy or bolt or chew the arm of a passerby, and is conspicuous enough to be seen and avoided without being watched.

## THE SIMLA SEASON.

### THE STATION GROWS REALLY EMPTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

Simla is at last growing really empty, the departure of the Commander-in-Chief last Monday marking, as it were, the penultimate stage in the process of denudation which commenced in the middle of last month when the leave season ended. We still have the offices with us, but even they are dwindling as one official after another slips away to snatch rest or recreation—a weeks shooting or a hurried visit to friends—on the way to Calcutta. Another ten days will see the exodus completed, and a fortnight hence the departments will be gathering in the Bengal capital. Meanwhile Simla is setting itself down to its winter existence, and a rickshaw or a pony is an event on the Mall. The hotels are mostly closed and the shops so largely departed that the most ordinary necessities of civilization are no longer procurable with certainty—the lady who is wearing collars a size too big, from sheer inability to get ones locally to fit, being no mere figment of the imagination, though one which exemplifies as well as another the present state of affairs.

The decision to keep two-thirds of the Military and Public Works secretariats up here the winter has of course tended somewhat to increase the number of officials remaining, and now that the difficulty about the clerks has been more or less settled by the arrangements proposed for their allowances, things are shaking gradually into their places. Whether the experiment is repeated another year will depend, no doubt, on the extent to which it is found to make for efficiency, for the saving effected is not sufficiently large to be of any very great importance either one way or the other. So far as routine work is concerned, the keeping of the clerical establishment in one place, and the avoidance of the dislocation occasioned by the move, is certainly an advantage of no small magnitude, whatever may be the relative desirability of Calcutta as opposed to Simla as the centre. Where the arrangement is likely to break down, however, is in connection with the attempt which has been made to divide the staffs, the practical difficulty of conducting business with two thirds of the clerical establisment located a thousand miles from the other third, being so obvious that there can be no question of it making itself very seriously felt, especially when the time comes for the preparation of the budget, which necessarily requires a great number of references, the information in each case having to be brought up to date, to enable the relative claims of different branches of the public service in the allotment of funds for the coming year, to be adequately weighed in the light of the actual receipts and expenditure disclosed by the very latest returns. True the men who are to remain in Simla are not those who will be most urgently wanted in connection with the budget, the whole of the Finance and Home Departments, which are of course the ones most immediately concerned accompanying the Finance minister to Calcutta. The difficulty, nevertheless, is a very real one from an administrative point of view, and will have to be considered in addition to the political objections which have been raised in your columns.

The question is chiefly one of principle, for it is the location, not of the clerical establishments, but of the responsible heads of departments, which matters most to the general public, though the two cannot always be considered separately.

Meanwhile little progress seems to be being made with the railway which is to make Simla less inaccessible to India at large. It has been announced so often that we are tired of hearing it, that the contract with the Secretary of State has been signed and the line demarcated as far as Solon. More recently we have heard that the extension committee have fixed a site for the station in Chota Simla. But beyond this nothing has transpired, and until more definite intimation of the raising of the capital arrives, it is not surprising to find a tendency to pooh-pooh the probabilities of the schemes being carried into effect on its present lines.

More likely to be completed promptly is the water supply scheme for which I hear the pipes have been ordered, and should shortly be upon their way out, while the track for them, along the lower slope of the catchment area, has been completed. Neither the third pumping engine, nor the new reservoir can be ready until later, but there is now no reason why the additional supply afforded by the new feeder to the existing pumps should not be in working order by the beginning of next season, in which case the evils of intermittent service and consequent typhoid, should be greatly reduced, if not altogether abolished.

I must not close this letter without referring to the bright little farce which was put upon the boards of the gaiety theatre last Saturday—being the first of the winter performances of the Simla A. D. C. The piece selected was T. M. Morton's *Betsy Baker*, in which Captain Clay, as the uxorious Mr. Marmaduke Mouser, who flirts dangerously with the pretty laundress (Miss Craigie), succeeded in carrying his audience very completely with him, his friend Mr. Crummy (Captain Muspratt-Williams) who had bribed the laundress to flirt with him in order to show Mrs. Mouser (Mrs. Travers) the value of the husband's affection she despised, also, helping out what, thanks to the unaffected charms of the little laundress, proved a very attractive matinee.

## THE RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN ITALY AND FRANCE.

On this subject the *Pioneer* writes:—But the question most interesting to us is how it affects Britain. Have we been so overbearing in the matter of Fashoda that we have made an irreconcileable enemy of France and forced her for the sake of naval power to stop at nothing to get an ally in the Mediterranean, with the result of alienating from ourselves for the sake of financial advantages. Italy, the only country which was really honestly and unaffectedly friendly to us? The Chamberlain policy would seem to be to rely on Germany in Europe, and on her alone. If that is the policy of the Cabinet we may have lost the support of Italy in our diplomacy, by forcing France to buy Italy. One cannot well blame Italy. Her condition for several years has been deplorable; and charity begins at home. Her friendship for England has been one of sentiment rather than of alliance, and we cannot blame her if for the sake of restoring her prosperity and letting her finances in order she has had to drop it. We have never done anything very great for Italy except give her our thorough sympathy, while France after all did aid largely in her liberation. But supposing that the Government have thrown themselves into the German alliance it remains very doubtful how the country will take it. France it is true has worried us much of late years, but has she ever done anything so aggravating as what Germany did in the case of the Zanzibar pretender? Nor is it to be denied that at the time of the raid Germany was casting longing eyes in the direction of South Africa. Germany again is the stalwart supporter of the Sultan, while we have been his most vigorous adversaries in the matter of Crete. Will the British public accept with equanimity the position of ally of the friend of the Assassin? Finally Germany is a far greater trade rival to Britain than France. As long as we are a free trade nation, in other words for a very long time to come we shall not get better commercial terms out of our political allies than out of our political adversaries. *Do ut des* applies perhaps with even more force in commerce than in diplomacy. Altogether the value of a German alliance wite Austria kept quet by Russia, and Italy on the side of France, and France actively against us is problematical.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend and Captain Baynes are promoted Squadron Commanders in the 2nd Central India Horse; and Captains Grant and Mayne, Squadron Commanders in the regiment, move up in grade-succession, consequent on Captain Watson being seconded for employment on the staff.

On arrival in India Lieutenant H. Moore, R. E., is posted to the Rangoon Section, Indian Submarine Mining Company.

Lieutenant Iles is transferred from the Rangoon to the Calcutta section.

Lieutenant Rolland is transferred from the Submarine Mining Company to the Military Works, Punjab.

Major Kreyer, 16th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Saville, 1st Bombay Lancers, have been deputed for plague duty in the Bombay Command.

## THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

### ARRIVAL AT PALITANA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, Nov. 24.

This morning his Excellency the Governor left Bhownugger after a visit which was an unqualified success. A pleasant and varied programme kept Lord Sandhurst busy every day of his brief stay in the State, but the hospitality of his Highness the Maharajah was so generously dispensed, and Mr. Proctor Sims and Mr. Ernest Sims made such excellent arrangements for the convenience and comfort of those travelling with his Excellency, that the visit will long remain a very pleasant memory. There was a large gathering at the station to bid farewell to the Governor; his Highness the Maharajah, the members of his Council, and the principal State Officials being present on the platform. The leave taking was short, and at eight o'clock the special left Bhownugger for Songad, the nearest point on the railway to the capital of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. The change from Bhownugger to Palitana is rather abrupt. Bhownugger, the chief town of the wealthiest state in Kathiawar,—a busy port, and the centre of a considerable and growing commerce—has been transformed. The ancient walls and gates have disappeared, broad streets have been cut through the most densely populated quarters of the town, elegant public buildings have been raised in every quarter, and it is fast assuming the aspect of a modern busy trading city. Palitana, on the other hand, is only a second-class state with a limited income, and the chief town has preserved intact many of the characteristic of the old Kathiawar cities. It is thirteen miles from the railway and has been but little affected by the energetic occidentalism which has wrought such a change in Bhownugger; the walls of the town are still intact, and although the present shrewd and able occupant of the *gadi* has introduced many salutary changes, Palitana is oriental to the core. Nothing could exceed the heartiness and cordiality of the welcome accorded to his Excellency by the Thakore Saheb. At Songad, which was reached soon after nine o'clock, carriages were in waiting, and after having been entertained at breakfast by the Assistant Political Agent, Captain Merewether, and Mrs. Merewether, his Excellency set out on the long and rather dusty drive to Palitana. The Thakore Saheb met his guests outside the town, and along a road made bright with bunting, his Excellency drove to the guest house, which was a blaze of carefully blended colour. The proverbial hospitality of the Thakore Saheb showed itself in a hundred ways. It was a graceful compliment to the representative of the Queen-Empress to arrange that the general scheme of decoration should be in blue and white. Lord Sandhurst's colours, and this is but one indication of the care which the Thakore Saheb has bestowed upon his guests. As soon as his Excellency arrived the usual presentations were made; the Thakore Saheb himself distributing garlands, attar, and pan, and then there was a necessary interval to get rid of the travel stains and for tiffin. At half-past four o'clock the Thakore Saheb paid a formal call upon his Excellency, and then drove with him to the Empress Dispensary, which Lord Sandhurst had kindly consented to open. Palitana previously possessed a fine hospital, bearing the name of Mansinhji, the present ruler, by whom it was erected, but the need was felt for a medical establishment at the other end of the town, and the Empress Dispensary was erected at a cost of over seven thousand rupees to meet this want. The preliminary proceedings were held in a shamiana erected in the immediate vicinity of the Dispensary, when the Thakore Saheb read a short address giving a brief description of the institution his Excellency was about to open. He said:—

The object of our gathering here this evening is to witness the performance of a ceremony which I trust will prove interesting to all of us, the opening of the new building for the Empress Dispensary. This interest will be very much heightened and will pass into genuine pleasure when I tell you that the function will be performed by a very distinguished personage as his Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, our illustrious guest, who takes keen interest in the affording of medical relief, and who has placed me under a deep debt of gratitude by acceding to my request and consenting to preside on the present occasion. Gentlemen, it will be remembered by most of you who were present at the time of laying the foundation-stone of this building that the ceremony as performed by my friend, Colonel Hunter, our popular Political Agent on 16th March, 1897. It is, I think, most fortunate and augurs well for the building that it is to be opened by such a high representative of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, whose name I have given to the Dispensary, actuated by sentiments of fervent loyalty and attachment to her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress, who has so nobly and graciously conferred on me the Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, in humble token of which I wished to associate her auspicious name perpetually with this Dispensary which is intended to be beneficial to the people of this town and those living on this side of it particularly. There is already on the other extremity of the town and hospital called after my name, the Mansingji Hospital for indoor as well as for outdoor patients. But that hospital being far away on the other extremity of the town, I saw that a need for such a dispensary was felt by people living on this side of the town. I selected this spot, so that medical relief may be within easy reach of this part of the town. The people seemed to be quite pleased to have this dispensary to which they can resort easily in time of need instead of undergoing the trouble of going to the Mansinhji Hospital at the further extremity. The building standing before us was designed by Mr. D. V. Goghari, our State Engineer, and it has been constructed under his supervision at a cost of Rs. 7,612-12-9. The ground-floor of the building contains three halls and two rooms, of which one will be used as Visitors' Hall, one as consulting room, one dispensing room, and one of the two small rooms will be used for private consultation, and the other for medicine stores. It has been arranged to provide upstairs a residence for the Doctor in charge of the Dispensary, so that he may be at hand at all times of the day to afford medical aid to those who might need it. Gentlemen, the above statement will, I believe, give sufficient information regarding the nature of the ceremony to be performed on the present occasion. There now remains for me nothing more than to request his Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, to have the kindness to declare the new building of the Empress Dispensary open, and in doing so, I again thank his Excellency for the trouble he has taken in presiding on this occasion.

In the course

bracing atmosphere the climb over the rough hill-paved path, in places excessively steep, would have been not a little arduous, but the dry keen air made physical exercise doubly agreeable, and a superb view gradually opend out as the summit was reached. The temples were notreached quite so easily as one expected, for when, apparently, the crest of the hill was gained, a big deep was seen upon the other side, and an almost precipitous pathway winding up the opposite slope. When the last bit of hill had been scaled, and the narrow entrance through the battlemented wall passed, the first point made for was the angle near the Lings, which commended a view amply repaying the toil of the ascent. Away to the south the sea glistened liked silver in the bright sunlight, at the foot of the hill more than two thousand feet below, Palitana looked a little toy town with a blotch of white where the guest camp stood, whilst on every side the great brown plain, dotted with patches of green cultivation, and broken only by the sinuous course of the shrunken river, was spread out like a gigantic carpet, and melted into a faint blue haze on the horizon. And at one's feet lay the wonderful fruit of man's ingenuity and patience and of the inspiring influence of the Jain religion, a unique place, a city of temples, as Mr. James Burgess aptly termed it. The top of the hill consists of two ridges running nearly east and west, and each about three hundred yards in length, and is so crowded with temples that it is difficult to see how another one could be squeezed in. Court succeeds court and temple temple, most of them built of stone quarried near Gopinath, but a few of marble; all elaborately sculptured, and some of striking proportions.

THE SATRUNJAYA TEMPLES COMPEL ADMIRATION

from their magnificent position and the enormous difficulties which attended their construction—eighty-four thousand rupees, we are told were spent in cordage for hauling up the materials for a single "tuk," they stimulate the imagination by their great extent, the vicissitudes through which they have passed, and the sanctity they possess in the eyes of a large section of the population; but unless the visitor be an enthusiastic student of architecture, a closer inspection will probably prove disappointing. There is nothing inspiring in the character of the long series, of temples, and one seems to the uninitiated very much like another. Nor do the buildings possess the interests always attaching to great antiquity, for all are comparatively modern. Colonel Tod, in his "Western India" comments upon the effect of sectarian bigotry in defacing the most interesting monuments on the sacred hill. From the mouths of learned Jains," he says, 'whose universal law is to hurt no sentient being" I became acquainted with the fact, that the wars of their two chief sects, the "Tapa-gachha and "Khartara-gachha, did more thanthe Islamites to destroy all records of the past; for when the Tapas had the ascendancy, they tore down the inscribed tablets of the "Khartaras," and replaced them by their own, which again were broken into fragments, when during the reign of 'Siddha Raja," the 'Khartaras' had power The consequence is that no entire structure on the hill can lay claim even to a moderate antiquity, all have been rebuilt or repaired and altered." In honour of his Excellency's visit there had been a general cleaning up, and the whitewash had been plentifully besprinkled over some of the buildings—leaving liberal traces upon the marble pavements,—and the paint brush had been fitfully employed. Time did not permit of more than a cursory inspection of the principal buildings, an inspection which was not altogether uneventful, because when the presence of the Governor was announced to the image of one of the leading "Tirthankaras"by an unearthly howl, it was stated that the Saint was heard—by the attendant—to reply that he was extremly pleased to see Lord Sandhurst. A very welcome light breakfast was served on the hill, and the descent once commenced was soon accomplished. The bearers set off at a pace which, considering the character of the road, and the very unpleasant consequences which would have resulted from a false step, was a little alarming at firstt. The "Kolis," however, were as surefooted as they were active, and the Thakore Saheb received his guests at the foot of the hill—Lord Sandhurst and Colonel Hunter having walked down—greatly pleased with the enjoyable excursion, and he at once drove them off to the Guest-House to breakfast.

THE STATE PADDOCK.

At half-past four o'clock his Excellency returned the visit of the Thakore Saheb at the Palace, and then proceeded to the state paddock, one of the best known institutions in Palitana. the Thakore Saheb is such a keen judge of a horse, and has been so successful with his careful breeding, that his stock is indeed worth looking at, and it a was pretty sight to see his shapely fillies and colts, beautifully kept and in the pink of condition, gambolling in the yard. His Excellency was greatly interested, and received his appreciation in the visitors' book.

In the evening there was a quiet dinner at the Guest House, which practically brought the visit to a close, for early to-morrow morning his Excellency leaves for Gondal. The short stay in Palitana has been greatly enjoyed by everybody. Not only has the Thakore Saheb been profuse in hospitality, and most studious of the comfort and convenience of his guests in every direction; but he has made this a personal charge, and his *bonhomme* and right good fellowship have added to the pleasure of this sojourn to his very interesting capital.

## THE HEATING VALUE OF COALS,

BUYERS of coal in Bombay are often at a loss to decide on the relative values of different kinds of coal or raising steam. If they make inquiries, their uncertainty is sometimes only increased, as they hear the most conflicting accounts of the same fuel at different factories. The opinion that a stoker or engine driver gives if any quality of coal is generally made up of a number of conditions which ought, in fairness, to be considered seperately. The amount of heat a pound of coal will give off when completely burnt is one thing, but the amount of steam it will raise may vary a good deal according to the method of firing, the arrangement of the grate and the intensity of the draught. The business of the coal buyer is without doubt to get the most *heat* for his money, but the burning of the fuel in the best manner is a matter that concerns the man in charge of the prime movers, who may, if the fuel happens to be of a kind he has not tried, have to make some changes in the method of firing, in furnace or in draught, to get the best results. The *Indian Textile Journal* Co. Ld. has published a Table of the Calorific and Evaporative Power of Coals which ought to be of considerable value to purchasers, as it gives the relative heating values of nine of the varieties of coal best known in Bombay, and explains how, once the current price is known, the heating value may be ascertained by a very simple calculation. A works manager using any of the coals on the list may easily determine whether any other of the kinds *named* is likely to give him better value, and as his calculation is based on the analyses, and not on a chance experiment, he may have more confidence in making a change. The Calorific Table should help to simplify what has hitherto been a very obscure question. It is printed in a form suited for framing or mounting on card board to hang in an office or engine-room.

## CHEAP RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSEES.

ON Sunday afternoon, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., performed the ceremony of opening four residential quarters built at Tardeo for the benefit of poor Parsees through the generosity of Messrs. Merwanji and Hormusji Muncherji Kama. Bai Gulbai, widow of Mr. Kaikhushroo Rustomji Oonwalla, the executors of the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy Edulji Allbless, and other. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, chiefly Parsees, attended to witness the proceedings. Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Marzban, C. I. E., the honorary secretary of the Trust Fund, founded for the purpose of providing sanitary houses for the poor Parsees at cheap rents, read an account of the working of the fund, from which it appeared that great care was being taken to keep the several houses in proper sanitary condition. An elementary school for the education of children belonging to the tenants of these houses, as well as a charitable dispensary, have been established, the former through the generosity of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and the latter through that of the Allbless family. The four buildings having been declared open for use, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit respectively laid the foundation stones of two similar buildings which are to be erected in the neighbourhood in the memory of the late Bai Gulbai, wife of Mr. Cowasji Bejonji Parekh, and the late Mr. Jehangirji Rustomji Mody. Sir Jamsetji then briefly addressed the assembly, in the course of which he dwelt upon the great benefits conferred upon his co-religionists by the erection of these buildings, and eulogised the services rendered by Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Marzban in this respect. The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## DR. FAIRBAIRN AND ANTHROPOLOGY.

### TRIBES WITH NO RELIGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his interesting lecture "on the interpretation of nature" delivered by Dr. Fairbairn at the Wilson College on the 21st instant, there are certain statements which are hard to reconcile with the results of Anthropological research. Thus the lecturer says:—"Wherever you find man you find the home of religious ideas." "If we begin with the modern savage, as anthropologists have described him, the fittest and best type of primitive man in his religion, what do we find? He may be rude, unlettered, with beliefs or thoughts that are monstrous and hardly capable of rational explanation, yet wherever found he stands confessed a being with religion.', The problem is—how is it that man everywhere and always is religious and possesses a religion? These statements are not borne out by Anthropology. Dr. Kitto in "the lost senses" quotes the testimony of an American lady who was deaf and dumb, but at a mature age was instructed and who said.—"The idea that the world must have had a Creator never occurred to her, nor to any other of several intelligent pupils, of similar age."—The Rev. Samuel Smith in his Churchwork among the "Deaf and Dumb" after twenty-eight years of almost daily contact with deaf-mutes said.—"He has no idea of his immortal nature, and it has not been found in a single instance, that an uneducated deaf-mute has had any conception of the existence of a Supreme being as the Creator and Ruler of the universe."

Sir John Lubbock, a celebrated Anthropologist in his Prehistoric Times and Origin of Civilization cites many instances showing that certain existing savages have no religious ideas of any kind. Mr. Hartshorne, in his article on "the weddas" in *Fortnightly* "Review" writes,—They "had no idea of a soul of a Supreme Being, or of a future state." Dr. Schueinfurth in his "the Heart of Africa" writes of a savage tribe the Bongo. "The Bongo have not the remotest conception of immortality. All religion, in our sense of the word religion, is quite unknown to the Bongo."

Still more decisive is the following conversation between Sir Samuel Baker and a Chief of Latooki,

"Have you no belief in a future existence after death?

Commoro (log) Existence after death how can that be? Can a dead man get out of his grave unless we dig him out?

Do you think man is like a beast, that dies and is ended?

Commoro—Certainly an ox is stronger than a man, but he dies, and his bones last longer, they are bigger. A man's bones break quickly: he is weak.

Is not a man superior in sense to an ox Has he not a mind to direct his actions.?

Commoro.—'Some men are not so clever as an ox, Men must sow corn to obtain food, but the ox and wild animals can procure it without sowing.'

'Do you not know that there is a spirit within you more than flesh? Do you not dream and wander in thought to distant places in your sleep? Nevertheless, your body rests in one spot. How do you account for this?'

Commoro, laughing.—'Well how do you account for it. It is a thing I cannot understand; it occurs to me every night.'

'Have you no idea of the existence of spirits superior to either man or beasts? Have you no fear of evil except from bodily causes?'"

Commoro,—I am afraid of elephants and other animals when in the jungle at night, but of nothing else. 'Then you believe in nothing; neither in a good or evil spirit! And you believe that when you die it will be the end of body and spirit; that you are like other animals, and that there is no distinction between man and beast; both disappear, and end at death.'

Commoro.—Of course they do.'

Bancroft in his "the Native Races of the Pacific States of North America" writes:—"When father Jumpero Serra established the mission of Dolores in 1776, the shores of San Francisco Bay were thickly populated by the Ahwashtees, Ohlones, Altahmos, Romanons, Tuolomos and other tribes. The good father found the field unoccupied, for, in the vocabulary of these people, there is found no word for god, angel or devil; they held no theory of origin or destiny.'

Early Spanish writers give similar testimony. Thus Garcilasso in his "First part of the Royal Commentaries of the Yucas" says:—"The Ccirihnanas and the Natives of the Cape de Pasan had no inclination to worship anything high or low, neither from interested motives, nor from fear."

And Balboa mentions certain other tribes as having no religion. And Avendano, says that in his time the Antis had no worship whatever. The Juangs, a wild tribe in Bengal, are described as having no word for God, no idea of a future state and no religious ceremonies. And we learn from Cook that the Fulgians before contact with Europeans had no religious ideas. Anthropological research then is opposed to the assumption that "wherever you find man you find the home of religious ideas?

Again Dr. Fairbairn's argument based upon the incapacity of apes for progress and the capacity of man for continual progress is not borne out by anthropology. There is in this respect as much or greater difference between, for instance, a Hottentot, a Tasmanian, or an Andamanese on the one hand, and an Englishman or a Frenchman on the other. The former have developed no literature, science or arts and live to-day the same life which their ancestors led perhaps five thousand years ago, just as the ape to-day cracks nuts and swings himself from tree to tree after the fashion of his remote ancestors The Chinese have a civilization far older than that of the Europeans, but live to-day very much the same life which their ancestors lived three thousand years ago—while the younger nations of Europe have left them far behind in the march of progress. It would be impossible to deny that difference of cranial capacity is the real cause of the immense difference between, for instance, an Englishman or a Bushman. How then can we deny that the same cause has operated to prevent the progress of the ape?

In this critical age of ours the cause of religion is more likely to gain by accepting the results of modern research and founding our theories upon them, than by ignoring them or by setting ourselves in antagonism to them. And Dr. Fairnairn's Indian Tour would be of greater advantage to the cause of religion if he tried to reconcile religion with the facts which have been established by science.

S. N. P.

## COREA'S SENTENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the remarks of the presiding judge in the Criminal Sessions, when passing the sentence of death on the young Corea, who was found guilty of murder, that as the jury had not accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy, I may mention that two of the jurors had actually suggested such recommendation, but the foreman considered the reasons which they urged not cogent enough. Hence the recommendation was not made,—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 26. A JUROR.

## PROFANE TRAM-DRIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a daily passenger by the Bombay Tramways, and I beg to bring to the notice of the Superintendent the great nuisance to the passengers of the offensive language generally used by the drivers to poor persons who happen to come in the way of the Tramcar. The practice puts the passengers into a very ackward position when there are ladies on the same seat in a car. Each word can easily be over heard by the passengers. I hope therefore the Superintendent will put a stop to it.—Your's etc.

PASSENGER.

Bombay, November, 26, 1898.

## FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee presided at the Sessions Court at 10 o'clock yesrerday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his lordship, and the same Common Jury.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY MEHTAS.

Narandas Rattansi and Naranjee Moolji were charged with having on the 28th December and 4th January last, abetted Dayal Khimjee in forging the name of Parmanand Cooverjee on four share transfers of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, and also with forging a signature to a dividend warrant. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. D. D. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi Cama and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the second accused.

Several witnesses were called during the day to show that the two accused abetted Dayal Khimjee, who, is said to have absconded, in forging the signatures of Parmanand Cooverjee to the documents in question.

Further enquiry in the case was adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

## THE CRY FROM THE EXAMINATION HALLS.

### I.

### THAT TERRIBLE PERSIAN PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much amusement the howl set up in the English and Vernacular papers over the Persian questions set in the last Matriculation Examination and as one connected with the local Educational Department I must ask for fair play. The Persian Examiners are taken to task for drawing up what the correspondents have conspired to call a stiff paper, and I would go a step further and say that the Examiners certainly deserve to be pilloried for setting to Matric candidates, questions Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 10 carrying in all 55 marks, which are too simple for even sixth standard lads. It has been complained that in the piece for translation from Persian into English there are some words which are more used in colloquial language than in composition, and that the passage bears no marks of punctuation. Now, the former grievance is certainly a differ. ence without any distinction, for, the words to which exception is taken are of every day occurrence and relate to household things, ignorance of which should as little entitle a lad to appear for a pass in Persian as ignorance of the meaning of such words as house, room, chair, hands of a clock, minutes, would entitle him for a pass in English. To say that the passage ought to have been punctuated betrays a most lamentable lack of acquaintance with Persian books, in which punctuations are conspicuous by their absence. The passage for translation is evidently taken from the Diary of the late Shah of Persia—a book written in such easy and chaste language that it should be as familiar to Matric candidates as some of the best English novels they read in schools. But it is a lamentable fact that the knowledge of the majority of the candidates and for that matter, of some of their teachers, is limited to a few pages of the two or three Persian Classics read year after year for the last twenty years, beyond which all is darkness. It is not therefore surprising that whenever a question is asked here and there, out of the common, interested parties rush into print and raise a hue and cry with unpardonable effrontery and bluster. Thus year after year grievances are manufactured and ventilated in the press to their satisfaction, the real object of these tactics being solely to secure leniency at the hands of the Examiners. If the grievances are real, I do not see why a responsible body of managers of the various High Schools should not submit them to the University authorities.—Yours, &c,

Bombay, Nov. 26. FAIR PLAY.

### II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The arguments brought forward in your issue of the 26th by "Fair Play" in his article on the Persian Paper of the Matriculation Examination are totally devoid of any sound reasoning. It shews but too well that "Fair Play" is quite a stranger in the field of the Persian Literature. The paper has been stamped as a stiff one in the columns of almost all the leading journals of Bombay, and by the Indian 'Savants' who have dived into the very depths of Persian Literature. Your correspondent has evidently "thrown light" on his own total ignorance of the Persian Language. He calls those questions easy which are by far the most difficult to be solved. Is it even within the pale of reason to expect that the unmatriculated Indian students could be well-versed in all the vulgarisms and colloquialisms of a foreign tongue. Phrases like "Thank you" &c., may be very easily rendered into languages like French, Italian &c., but quite the reverse is the case with Persian. Some of the graduates of this University have avowed their utter incapacity to solve some of the questions of this paper. Persian grammars taught in all the schools of this Presidency have been recommended by our ablest Persian Scholars. It is certainly ridiculous to think that the students should study any books of which they have never dreamt. Let us hope (for Hope is the last solace of the students) that the University authorities will take into consideration all the various letters that have appeared in local journals in favor of, and against the Persian paper set to the Matriculation students of this year. V. B. DOCTOR.

### III

### IRREGULARITIES IN THE GUZARATHI PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will lay the students of Gujerat under a permanent obligation by publishing the following in your valuable journal. With all due deference to the learned body of Examiners, I humbly venture to draw their attention to some irregularities in the Gujerati passage set for translation at the last Matriculation Examination. As a general rule some passage from a standard English author is selected and translated into vernacular in order that the original (English) may serve to guide the examiners in correctly appreciating the worth of the translation exercise prepared and submitted by students. The Gujerati passage this year is less clear than the one in Marathi, and there are certain words and expressions in it which tend to put students on a false scent. The style and wording of the Gujerati passage are not natural Gujerati. Some words in the body of the passage are used in a sense hardly familiar in Gujerati. On the other hand, the same of the original is clearly brought out in the Marathi passage. A man possessing an ordinary acquaintance with both the vernaculars can at once notice the difference in the amount of skill with which both the translations are worked up. The Gujerati passage has a construction quite unnatural and is wanting in the clearness and perspecuity of its sister-passage.—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

### IV.

### LATIN, PERSIAN AND GUZARATHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will oblige the student world, if you will allow me to ventilate my humble views concerning the well-founded complaint against some of the papers set at the last Matriculation Examination. The public has been well assured, through the channel of the local press and especially through your valuable paper, that the candidates of the Matriculation Examination who have taken up Latin or Persian as their second language have just cause of complaint for undue strictness of their examiners. The same is true of the unlucky batch, who relied upon the Gujarati passage for rendering it into English. Your correspondents and others have suggested that the evil of the complaint can be well remedied, if the standard of examining the papers is reduced to a certain extent. At present, this is, of course, the only cure of the malady; but it is very inadequate. It is a well known fact that many intelligent students are not only anxious to achieve academic laurels by passing their examinations, but also they have a fair ambition of standing high and of carrying some prize or scholarship. Under the present circumstances even if the examiners of Latin or Persian might take a lenient view of examining their papers, they are likely to do some injustice to the more deserving. The reason of this is not far to seek—in assigning marks the examiners only look to what is written, and it is natural that an intelligent student is as helpless in answering what is beyond his reach as a student. Thus the margin of testing the true ability grows fainter and fainter. Besides this, the candidates who have taken up Latin or Persian as their second language or who found their only resource in translating the Gujarati passage, are likely to suffer by comparison. Consequently it is very desirable to extirpate the evil from its very foundation and give a preventive check to such complaints in the future. The only radical cure to my mind, lies in the creation of a Board of control. I think there is a pressing necessity of considering over this matter. Such Boards of control are already existing in connection with the Calcutta, Madras and other Indian universities. Why should not the Senate and Syndicate of the local university adopt the same course, and eradicate the oft-complained of evil of overstrictness on the part of some of their examiners! I should like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, Principal Hathornthwaite or some such active member of the Syndicate or Senate, to this suggestion.—Yours, &c.

Parsee Bazar Street, R. S. MASTER.

### V.

### SIMPLY A CHINESE PUZZLE.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of justice and fair-play will you kindly permit me to ventilate through the columns of your valuable Journal the following grievance of the Persian boys that appeared at the last Matriculation examination held at Ahmedabad! There has been a general complaint about the quixotic nature of some of the questions of this year's Matriculation Persian. The first Persian piece for English translation was simply a piece of oddity and has baffled the wits of even Graduates and Persian-knowing scholars. But, Sir, apart from its difficulty and eccentricity, which all the Persian students shared in common, the candidates of the Ahmedabad centre had the additional misfortune of confronting the errors and slips of bad illegible lithography which almost made the whole simply a Chinese puzzle for them. The Persian examiners, therefore, will do well to take this fact into their consideration and make due allowance for this mischievous factor in favour of the boys that appeared at the

Ahmedabad. "AHMEDABAD CENTRE."

## CHARGES AGAINST A JUDICIAL OFFICER.

THE public inquiry into charges of misbehaviour made against Raja Chirpal Singh, Joint Magistrate of Ghazipur, was continued on Friday at Allahabad. The Commission is composed of Mr. Galbraith, C. S. and Mr. Rustomjee, C. S. The Officiating Legal Remembrancer, N-W. P. and Oudh, assisted by Mr. Durga Charan, conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Government. Pundit Moolal Nehru, Pundit Baldeo Ram, and Kunwar Parmanand, are appearing for the defence.

Abdul Hamid, pleader, said he had known the Raja for about two years. The Raja when taking down depostition used to look at some paper which was under the box before him. Witness could not say if anything was written on that paper, but it seemed as if the Raja was copying from it. This was his practice in chalaned cases. In other cases he wrote the depositions on slips of paper taken out of the drawer of the box. Witness knew Satyagyan Chatterji, and one day he had some conversation with the Babu about a case, in the course of which the latter said, "I am employed by the Raja to write his judgments. People generally do not know who I am. When I appear before the Court as a complainant, I shall be asked as to who I am, what work I do, and where I got the money, and if these questions were answered truly the Raja would be disgraced." Witness advised him to do nothing until he had seen the Raja—Cross-examined: When a witness appeared before the Raja, the latter paid no attention to what the witness stated, but kept on looking at the slips of paper which he kept on the table. Other magistrates before whom witness appeared would look at the witnesses as they gave evidence, and then record the statements. They would also ask questions and read out the statements. These things the Raja did not do. He could not state on his oath that the Raja never looked at a witness or put questions, but he saw him do very little of what other magistrates did, and witness did not believe the Raja paid much attention to any witness who was giving evidence before him. Witness had never asked the Raja to read out what he was writing in order to compare it with what the witnesses had stated. He could state however, that the Raja was not writing what the witness deposed. He knew this at the time, but notwithstanding his knowledge, he never asked the Raja to read out what he wrote. He knew the Raja did not take down the statement of a witness, because his attitude was not that of a person paying close attention to a witness, and sometimes the Raja would let five or ten minutes pass before recording a statement during which time he looked at the slip of paper before him. In arguing a case before the Raja, witness occasionally referred to statements in the evidence, but he had never applied for certified copies of the evidence, and no question ever arose in the course of an argument as to the exact words used by any witness. Witness knew that writing depositions on slips in *non-chalaned* cases was contrary to law, but he did not complain. Asked if he did not consider it his duty to prevent all illegality on the part of the Court in cases in which he was engaged, the witness replied, "We are afraid of the Court and I do not consider it my duty to object in such cases, although I admit that it is injurious to the interests of my clients. I had no particular fear of the Raja, but there is a general fear to object to it," Continuing, he said he was afraid of all persons equally who occupy a chair with powers of punishment with imprisonment or fine. The pleaders never considered the question of the illegality of the procedure in the Raja's Court with a view to prevent injustice being done to ther clients. Witness did not tell Satyagyan that questions of his writing judgments for the Raja were irrelevant to the case to which Satyagyan was referring. It was a general rumour about the place before Satyagyan mentioned it that the Babu was writing the Raja's judgments for him. Witness never advised a client to appeal on the ground of illegality in the procedure of the Raja's court.

Muthra Prasad pleader, gave a similar account of the Raja's method of work to that described by the previous witness. It had often happened that chalaned cases were not heard the day the chalans were brought up, and the Raja would write depositions on the prescribed forms. He frequently wrote depositions on the printed printed forms and sometimes on slips of paper.—Cross-examined: Witness could see from where he stood in Court the slips of paper which the Raja kept before him when taking down depositions in a big case. The Raja looked at the slip sometimes before and sometimes after listening to the answer of a witness. He could not say if the Raja consulted the slips when any question arose as to what a witness had stated before the police. H saw no difference between the procedure adopted by the Raja and that of other magistrates in recording evidence, except that the Raja consulted the pieces containing the notes. Witness could not say what these papers contained, but it was something written in English. The Raja recorded the substance of the answers given by the witnesses, not the full answers. Witness knew this because when he compared the recorded statements with the notes he had taken down at the time, he found the former shorter than his notes. In big cases the depositions were recorded on slips, and in small cases on forms. Witness never objected to this recording on slips, as it was the ordinary practice, and out of regard for the Raja the pleaders did not care to raise objections. Clients had appealed against the Raja's decisions under witness's advice, but he never recommended an appeal on the ground of the Raja's illegal procedure. When the Raja was on tour it often happened that cases were heard when Satyagyan was not with the Raja, but they were only small summary cases. The enquiry in big cases was never completed in Satyagyan's absence.

Kuar Sahai, pleader, also gave evidence generally agreeing with the statements of the two previous witnesses as to the method in which the Raja carried on the duties of his Court.

The enquiry was adjourned after some further formal evidence had been given.

## THE FUTURE UNRAVELLED.

### A STAR-GAZER'S WARNING.

THE uncertainty with regard to the future which has so long baffled the scrutiny of Cabinet and Stock Exchange is happily at an end. We know now exactly what is to happen, thanks to the appended information from Huddersfield which the *Pall mall Gazette* laid before its reader on Nov. 5:—

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As an astrologer of thirty-three years' study I have read the reports of France arming. That she means war I have not the least doubt.

As on the 31st of this October, the planet Mars, the symbol of war, will enter the sign Leo, the Ruler of France and Italy, and the star will remain in the ruling sign of France to the middle of June, 1899. This indeed means war and revolution in France and Italy, in the coming twelve months from the end of October and November.

Now, as Mars is England's ruling star, as ruler of Aries—England's sign—we need not fear half a dozen French nations, if we act promptly like America has done with Spain. To do this we must change our Prime Minister Lord Salisbury, as his nativity is one of the most unlucky to go to war with any nation. Lord Salisbury has the unlucky Saturn in a opposition to his Solar, or Birthday Orb, so with him all is delay and weakness, to England's detriment among the nations. By his giving way to the opinions of other nations, soon, and very soon, this policy of weakness and delay must cease, else England will receive great damage in war by not being ready to give whoever makes war against her a crushing and destructive blow that will and the navy and sea power of France and any other who may help her; and from the signs of the times I say it is no use to cry peace any longer, for the war of Europe must soon come, do what we may to stop it.

So England must arm, yea, fully arm, not in defiance, but to be ready for any possible emergency, as sooner or later we shall be compelled to pass the Conscription Act, as we shall have to meet Russia in India, China, and Asia. Russia is bound to be at Constantinople when the first war has weakened our power on land and sea.

All this I see by the signs of the sun, moon, and stars. Astrology since the world began shows us, day by day and night by night, things that must come to pass. Then woe to the nation that does not prepare, but cries peace, peace, when all shows war to be hand.

A revolution may be expected any day from November in France and Italy any time through the year 1899. In December of this year danger more than ever threatens the German Emperor. Again, sir, I predict the downfall of the French Republic by August, 1899, if not sooner, and the setting up of the Duke of Orleans as King of France.

I further predict the death of the present Pope, and the rising of another in his place any day this next year, and also after our noble Queen is no more, I, Elion, astrologer of the latter days, a student of God's prophecies in the Bible as well as astrology for the past thirty-three years predict the going over to the papal Pope and Church of Rome two-thirds of the Church of England ministers, and all the Ritualistic followers; also that three Protestant Kings and Princes will return to the Church of Rome, when France has her King in power, of this there is not the least doubt. For thirty years I have said that a King must arise in France, only for his lifetime; and that Rome will yet see the once Roman Catholic Kingdom of England, and the German, Danish, and other so-called Protestant races return to the Roman fold, and Papal Rome will become a thousand times grander than she ever was in the Middle Ages, and she will boast, "I sit a Queen, shall see no sorrow" (Revelation xivii., verses 1 to 9, Revelation xviii., verse 7; also see Isaiah xivii., verses 1 to 9, and all the chapter). The Latter Day Papal Rome will have her English and German Protestant children again returned to her Romish fold in the next few years. But mark her doom and all Religions of the Latter Days, under her wings of nine to twelve years' duration only, from that time there is a rest restoration of the French Oil Royal Family, the Bourbons in France. You can read now that the Generals of France are plotting to restore under the present dying Republic of France, for it is doomed to fall in 1899, and the Bourbon Royal Family are again Kings of France.—Yours truly, Elion.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 26.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Govr Gen is pleased to nominate Mr John David Rees C I E of the Indian Civil Service to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Gent for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

HOME DEPARTMENT

The services of Mr H Wheeler of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

Sir R Udny K C S I is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st Jan 1899 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave

Lieut Col A Deane M D I M S Bengal is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals Punjab during the absence on furlough of Col D O C Raye M D I M S Bengal or until further orders

Mr J Stanley Q C Barrister at Law took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 21st Nov 1898

The services of the Rev A E Brown Constable a Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical Estabt are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal

The services of the Rev C Mayhew a Chaplain on the Ecclesiastical Estabt are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for permanent employment in the Lahore Diocese

The sevices of Mr W Booth M A D Sc Offg Director of Public Instruction in Assam are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt J Ramsay, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and is posted as Political Agent in Dhob with effect from the date of assuming charge

Capt H L Showers I S C a Political Asst of the 2nd, offg 1st class is posted as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

Capt E LeMesurier I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class and is posted as an Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana with effect from the date of assuming charge

Lieut Col J Duke I M S, Bengal, Agency Surgeon in Bhopawar and Medical Officer of the Malwa Bhil Corps is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Lieut Col A Deane, M D, Indian Medical Service or until further orders

Major H R Woolbert, M R, I M S, Bengal, officiating Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon in Bhopawar and Medical Officer of the Malwa Bhil Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Lieut Col J Duke, Indian Medical Service or until further orders

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Mr W Morrett, offg Post Master Genl, Bombay, is granted furlough for seven months and fifteen days, with effect from the 3rd Dec 1898

Mr J S Milne is transferred to the office of the Accountant Genl, Madras, with effect from the 1st Nov 1898

Mr J C Mitra is posted as Asst Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 15th Nov 1898

Mr Chunilal is posted as Asst Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 16th Nov 1898

Mr J B Brunyate, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, is granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, with effect from the 21st Nov 1898.

Mr H Wheeler I C S, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Brunyate, or until further orders

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bt Lieut Col L Herbert, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to be Asst Adjt Genl, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Col R A Gilchrist, appointed a Colonel on the Staff dated 14th Nov 1898

Capt C O Dowell, R A officiating Bgde Major to the Inspr Genl of Artillery in India, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 20th Sept 1898, vice Maj F E Johnson, vacated

Capt E T Taylor, Cheshire Regt, officiating Depy Asst Adut Genl for Instruction Ranikhet, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 15th Oct 1898, vice Major J Sberston, D S O who has vacated

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Genl W A Gatherwood, Army Medical Staff to be Principal Medical Officer Bengal Command with effect from the 9th Nov 1898 vice Surgn Major Genl T Walsh, Army Medical Staff, who has retired

Capt R H Maddox, M B C M I M S to be Personal Ass to the Principal Medical Office Bengal Command, pro tem, with effect from the 30th Sept 1898 vice Major G B French I M S who has vacated.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT

Major H E Passy, I S C a Military Accountant, 2nd class Military Accounts Dept to officiate as Asst Secy vice Major H F S Ramsden on furlough Dated 22nd Nov 1898

STAFF CORPS

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Second Lieuts—J C Loch offg wing officer 7th The Duke of Connaught's Own Rajput Regt of Bengal Inf—26th Oct 1898, and W F S Casson offig squdron officer 2nd Regt of Madras Lancers 8th Nov 1898

ORGANISATION—ARMY RESERVES

C A Tulloch Dept to be Second Lieut in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—To be Lieut Col—Major H M P Hawkes 23rd Nov 1898. To be Capt—Lieut P C Elliott Lockhart 23rd Nov 1898

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment—Senior Asst Surg and Hony Lieut J Reid to be Senior Asst Surg with the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval, First class Asst Surg G Wilson to be Senior Asst Surg with the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval, and Second class Asst Surg J Fraser to be first class Asst Surg—with effect from 25th Sept 1898 consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surg and Hony Capt G H Campbell

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay—The promotion of Condr A E Oppenheim, Chief Clerk, Bombay Command office, to the rank of Depy Asst Comsariat Commissary notified in G G O Nos 1107 and 1202 of 1898 is postdated to the 5th Feb 1895 and to the 11th May 1897 respectively

NATIVE ARMY.

1st Regt of Bo Infy, Grenadier—Colr Havildar Fateh Khan to be Jemadar vice Mawaz Khan promoted to Subadar and seconded with the British East African Contingent with effect from 19th Oct 1898

22nd Regt of Bo Infy—Jemadar Lal Singh, 19th Regt of Bo Infy, to be Subadar vice Babu Sakpal transferred to the Pension establishment with effect from date of transfer

RETIREMENTS

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col F A Smyth, I M S Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th July 1898, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut Col W Conry, MB, I M S Bengal, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th Nov 1898, subject to H M's approval

VOLUNTEER CORPS

Bombay Vol Artillery—The appointment of John Fairclough Gentl as Second Lieut has effect from the 13th Nov 1897, vide G G O No 74 of 1898

1st Battn Calcutta Vol Rifles—Second Lieut M C Sarkies to be Lieut vice Bowerman promoted, and C F Merriman Gentl to be Second Lieut to complete the establishment

2nd Cadet Battn Calcutt Vol Rifles—J G Kennedy Esq to be Capt to Complete the establishment, and J G Spencer and E R Otto Gent to be Second Lieuts to complete the estaablishment

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Dr. H. Slosse, of the Solvay Institute, in Belgium, has according to "Industrie Electrique," succeeded in making sugar by chemical synthesis. He does so by submitting a gaseous mixture of one volume of dry carbonic oxide and two volumes of hydrogen in a Berthelot ozone cube to the electric discharge for five hours. The discharge is that from a Ducretet coil giving a spark of 12 millimetres in length.

The result is a colourless liquid, and from it sugary crystals are deposited, which are not entirely soluble in water. They are a form of sugar, that is, in chemical language, a "compound of the saccharine family." The liquor after fermentation reduces nitrate of silver, and is susceptible of fermentation.

M. Solvay has described the process at length in the Bulletin de l'Academie Royale de Belgique, and compares it to the formation of sugar in vegetables under the influence of light. Dr. Slosse has also effected the synthesis of urea by the electric discharge acting for two hours on a mixture of two volumes of dry ammonia gas and one volume of carbonic oxide.

Mount St. Elias, after all, is not the highest peak in North America. The Alaskan giant is outstripped by another Alaskan peak on the right bank of the Sushitna River in the Cook's Inlet country. The U.S. topographical survey under Mr. G. H. Eldridge, found it 20,000 feet high, and have called it "Bulshae," after the explanation of their Indian guide on seeing it.

MM. Hanz Goldschmidt and Leon Franck have discovered that when a mixture of aluminium and the oxide of another metal are heated sufficiently high, the oxide breaks up, liberating oxygen and leaving the other metal, which, however, does not make an alloy with the aluminium, because the oxygen unites with the latter, producing a still higher temperature. This phenomenon is expected to become very useful in chemistry and metallurgy for obtaining high temperatures, and making alloys, or reducing and perforating metals, &c. Already chromium, iron, titanium, manganese, nickel, and many other metals have been reduced from their ores by its means. Alloys of iron and titanium, barium and lead, &c., have also been made in this way.

Until now the metal calcium has not been prepared in a pure state, but M. Moissan has recently found that when pure and in the crystalline state, it decomposes water at a low temperature but less vehemently than sodium or potassium. In sugared water the decomposition is more violent. It reduces silica at a temperature below red heat and decomposes carbonic acid into carbonic oxide, with the production of calcium carbide, so useful in making acetylene gas.

The "Scientific American" argues that the 13-inch gun for battleships is out of date, or will soon be, and that the U.S. Navy Department are mis aken in proposing to arm the new vessels of the "Alabama" class with it. The journal is in favour of the 12-inch gun, to be mounted on three new ships of the "Maine" class, and would relegate the 13-inch gun to coast defence.

The "Army tent stove of the United States is shaped like the frustrum of a cone, and made of a single piece of common annealed iron plate (U.S. standard wire gauge No. 14), with a collar and door added. The doorway is six inches wide, and the door laps over it. There is a vent in the bottom of the stove just under the door. The height of the stove is 28 inches, and its circumference is 58 inches, tapering to 13 inches at the top. Its weight 19lbs., and costs one dollar 25 cents

The Mount Lowe electric mountain railway of California, constructed by Professor T. S. Lowe, of Pasadena, transports the traveller in the course of an hour from the orange groves, vineyards, and rose gardens of Southern California to the pines of the Sierra Madres, or as it were, from Italy to Norway. When are we to have an electric line up Ben Nevis?

The French have of late years quickened their principal trains by the introduction of compound high speed locomotives, and the satisfaction these are giving will, no doubt, lead to their adoption on all their chief railways. A train on the Paris Amiens line now attains a speed of more than 60 miles an hour.

According to Dr. Johow in "Sitzungsberichte" birds do not play so important a part in pollenating flowers as we have supposed. Humming-birds in particular feed on insects not nectar, and do not carry much pollen. In Chili, however, there is a bromeliad (Puya chilensis) which has a nectar so watery that insects do not care for it, but humming birds, and the "Chilian starling (Cuicus atterriinus) drink it greedily. In doing so they dust their heads with pollen, and shed it on other flowers.

An Indian correspondent of "Nature" states that almost any snake if worried a bit can be made to disgorge what it has eaten. He has often seen it done by grass snakes, and the toad or frog, which it had swallowed alive, hop away rejoicing in its liberation from the Ile du Diable. He has also seen a "dhamin" snake and a black cobra disgorge half-digested rats.

The usual way [illegible] to estimate the speed of sound in the air is to measure [illegible] the interval between the flash and report of a gun at a [illegible] given distance. M. Lippmann has recently tried the experiment on a calm day at Brouges, the temperature being [illegible] at freezing. The result of two series of observations with a fine chronometer was 340.6 and 340.9 metres (about 1,083ft.) a second.

According to the "Revue Technique" the heat furnished by wood in burning referred to tilieul wood as a standard, is limetree 1, fir 0.99, elm 0.98, pine 0.95, willow 0.97, chestnut 0.97, maple 0.90, white pine 0.93, poplar 0.95, birch 0.94, oak 0.91, acacia 091, white beech 0.91, red beech 0.90.

The new building of Princeton University, U. S., has a strong family likeness to the University of Glasgow, and there seems no doubt that the architect took the latter for his model, and has made few alterations in the design. Even the annexes are similar. In fact, the principal change appears to be in the tower, which has no spire as in the Glasgow building of Sir Gilbert Scott.

According to the *Archiv fur Buchdruckerkunst* two Englishmen and a Frenchman have succeeded, after many vain attempts, in solving the problem of printing in different colours simultaneously. The process involved deviates entirely from the ordinary method of printing in colours. It is styled the mosaic chromatic heat process. Neither wooden blocks nor lithographic stones or rollers are employed. The colours required for the picture are applied in any desired number on a plate about three-fourths of an inch thick and form a coherent, cheesy mass. When the arrangement of the colours is finished, the plate presents the aspect of a mosaic picture. The plate is placed on the bed of the machine, an ordinary lithographic press, but adapted to the process, and the impressions are produced by means of a cylinder heated by gas flames in the interior. This invention is of importance, says the said journal, since it affords a saving of 75 per cent, of time and wages compared with the old printing method. It is especially suited for coloured show cards, for the colouring of maps and plans, and all sorts of illustrations.

The latest number of "Janus," a journal which is open to contributors from all parts of the world in divers tongues on subjects relating to the history of medicine and medical geography, contains an interesting and well-written article on medical archæology dealing with the significance of the plant silphium, and its therapeutic value among the ancients. Dr. Kronfield, of Vienna, is the writer, and he has illustrated his article by a reproduction of the well-known dish of Arkesilaos, now in the "Cabinet des Medailles" of the National Library in Paris. Graphic and very realistic scenes are depicted indicating the immense store set by the ancient Greeks upon this remarkable plant, whose habitat was located in Cyrene. Its applications seem to have been as diverse as they were valuable, and amongst its numerous uses, we find it treasured as furnishing the earliest and most delicate of vegetables, also spice, whilst its therapeutic reputation was almost as universal as that claimed for some of our modern nostrums by their inventors! Silphium has long since disappeared from Cyrene, but Falconer has found in the northern parts of Cashmere a plant which is regarded as being very closely allied to its historic predecessor.

The age of Niagara Falls as indicated by the erosion at the mouth of the gorge, was the subject of a paper by Professor G. Frederick Wright, read at the recent Boston meeting of the American Association. The late Dr. James Hall early noted the significant fact that "the outlet of the chasm below Niagara Falls is scarcely wider than elsewhere along its course." This is important evidence of the late date of its origin, and it has been used in support of the short estimates which have been made concerning the length of time separating us from the Glacial period. A close examination made by Professor Wright this summer greatly strengthens the force of the argument, since he found that the disintegrating forces tending to enlarge the outlet and give it a V shape are more rapid than has been supposed. As the result of his investigations, he concludes that a conservative estimate of the rate of disintegration for the 70 feet of Niagara shales supporting the Niagara limestone would be one inch a year, with a probable range of two inches a year. But at the lowest estimate more than 12,000 years would be required for the excavation of the upper part of the mouth of the gorge 700 feet on each side, which is very largely in excess of the actual amount of enlargement. Some [illegible]nt estimates, therefore, which would make [illegible]wn 30,000 to 40,000 years old, are regarded [illegible]nt. According to Professor Wright, the [illegible]ers cannot be much more than 10,000 [illegible]bably considerably less.

## BAD METHODS IN FIRE INSURANCE.

Some little time ago, as readers of the *Indian Textile Journal* may remember, we drew attention to the fact that cotton mill Agents in Bombay had so closely identified themselves with Fire Insurance Companies as to become Agents or Sub-Agents in this connection. This comparatively new departure is one we will observe, that it evidently commends itself to Mill Agents generally, but there can be little doubt we think, that before long, shareholders will raise their voices in the matter. For, in the first place, there is no getting behind the fact that a Mill Agent in becoming the Agent of a Fire Insurance Company is travelling into a sphere of activity by no means contemplated by the Articles of Association. It is easy, of course, to say that an Agency of this kind is not specifically prohibited, but such a plea will not logically go very far. It may be contended, and with truth, that it falls legitimately within the province of a mill agent's duties to consider Fire Insurance as an essential factor in mill management. But this view of the matter certainly does not justify him in pocketing several thousands of rupees per annum on account of insurance commission. For, an Agent to regard Fire Insurance Commission in connection with the mill he represents as fair personal gain, is as unjustifiable as it would be to receive a monetary consideration on account of stores and machinery purchased with the shareholders' money; and Agents, as we know, have happily no confusion of ideas on this latter, point. The mill agent who may feel inclined to argue that, as mills must be insured, and as no additional expenditure is incurred by the mere fact of his being the connecting link between the Insurance Company and the mill property, the shareholders have no reasonable basis of complaint, may fitly be reminded of two things—first, that he cannot honestly serve two masters in this matter, and secondly it is essential that the master whom he ex ts to serve, i.e., the shareholders—should be served honestly. In Fire Insurance, as in other human enterprises, competition is a factor which plays a conspicuous part, how conspicuous, perhaps few would believe who have not been a little behind the scenes. The mill agent with his, though s on commission is certain to do his level best to drive the best bargain he can for himself. Insurance Companies exist to do business, and when they can profit to the tune of 25 or 30,000 rupees on a transaction it is not wildly inconceivable that they are open to an "arrangement." But this cuts both ways. Supposing for instance, the Insurance Companies should present a united front to the mill agents, and flatly refuse to go a rupee beyond their ordinary commission, or suppose they should raise their tariff all round? The latter is the more probable line of action. Assuming it to take place, in what way then will the Mill Agent cum Insurance Agent arrangement benefit the shareholders? How could Mill Agents with any force oppose a course of action which would possibly place them in the position of beneficiaries?

Whatever reduction can be effected in Insurance should go to benefit the shareholders—not the mill Agent. It is not the Agent's mill that is being insured but the Shareholders' mill, and consequently unless mill Agents are prepared to demonstrate that Insurance on the lines indicated is pecuniarily to the shareholders' advantage they would do well to abstain from a practice which if persisted in will certainly one day be productive of exceedingly unpleasant results. In case of dispute after a fire will they "truly and faithfully" serve the shareholders of the Insurance Company or the shareholders of the Mill Company?

## THE SOLDIER'S SWEETHEART.

### STRANGE STORY OF A MISSING BRIDE.

When the second Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment left Ceylon it left many aching hearts behind, but none ached more than that of pretty Miss ——, a European lady who was engaged to be married to one of its gallant Sergeants. The course of true love never did run smooth, we are told, and in this particular case it certainly did not. Time passed and things altered, and eventually addresses got changed, so much so that the Sergeant's letters did not reach his *fiancee*, and *vice versa*. Here was a lamentable state of affairs. Hearts were still warm, but neither knew the other's address. But the gallant son of Mars was wise in his generation. He knew the *Independent* of old, and rightly guessing that what that paper did not know was scarcely worth knowing, he wrote and asked it to put him right. Here is his letter.

Dear Sir,—Hoping I am not putting you to any inconvenience. But could you assist me in any way in finding the whereabouts of Miss ——. If you could I shall be more than grateful to you. Her last address (20th April, 1898), was ——. I have enquired there, but find she left in March, and have also enquired at ——, but the letters have been returned. If you can do anything in the way of finding her I shall be most thankful to you. I remain yours, &c., George Henry ——2nd Royal Warwick Regt., Colchester, England, (or elsewhere).

The "(or elsewhere)" seemed rather vague and likely to lead to further complications, but immediately on receipt of the letter yesterday morning an *Independent* reporter sallied out with a view to reuniting these loving hearts or of perishing in the attempt. As luck would have it the quest was not a difficult one, and within an hour he had the pleasure of meeting Miss —— and of telling her how anxious George Henry was to know of her whereabouts. He found her daintily brattering goods over the counter of a well-known establishment in the Fort, the name of which we withhold as its publication might mean a gratuitous advertisement. Needless to say the lady was delighted to hear of her swain's anxiety. Our reporter exacted a promise (which was only too readily granted) that she would write to Colchester by the first Mail, and we sincerely hope that an unfortunate misunderstanding may shortly be set right by the ringing of merry military matrimonial bells.—*Ceylon Independent.*

## THE RAILWAY TO KHARTUM.

Lord Kitchener, accompanied by Lord Edward Cecil, his aide-de-camp, was busy in London on Nov. 7 in connection with the extension of the Sudan railway to Khartum. The construction of the additional 180 miles has been definitely decided upon, and the orders for the necessary bridges are being placed with British firms. Most of these bridges will be on the lattice girder principle, and all will be substantially constructed of wrought iron. The principal one will be that spanning the Atbara near its confluence with the Nile, and this will be over 1,260ft. in length. There will be, in addition, between fifty and sixty smaller bridges, some of them spanning channels which are merely dry gullies at certain seasons of the year, but which have to be reckoned with in view of the periodical flooding of all water courses connected with the Nile. The object of placing the orders, with several firms is to secure speed in construction. Lord Kitchener, as a practical engineer, and having also a close personal knowledge of the country, has been of great assistance to the British agents of the Egyptain Government in the matter of supplying material upon which to base their specifications and plans.

Mrs. Cooney, better known under her stage name of Miss Lottie Collins, on Wednesday, Nov 8, made (it is reported) an ineffectual attempt to cut her throat by means of a pen-knife. Mrs. Cooney, who occupies a flat in Highbury-crescent, was found lying on the floor of her bath-room covered with blood, which was flowing from her neck and throat. A small pen-knife was also seen close at hand. Assistance was called and Mrs Cooney was taken to the Great Northern Central Hospital, where she was examined and her injuries were dressed. The wounds were not serious. There were two or three cuts in the neck and one on the left wrist. Later in the day Mrs. Cooney, having recovered somewhat, was allowed to leave the hospital and go home.

A grim story is told to the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*. The French engineer Meriteus, who invented the continuous current machine now employed in almost all the electric lighthouses, not only in France, but elsewhere, has, with his wife, just committed suicide under most distressing circumstances. M. Meriteus was sixty-five years old, and his wife only thirty-five. Though Meriteus was not only the author of the machine for the electric lighthouses, but of other inventions connected with the electric lighting of the towns, &c., he had failed to make a fortune, and had at length been reduced to a condition of absolute poverty. Overwhelmed with debt, he had gone to live in a little house at Pontoise, but he had not been able to pay for the furniture he had put into it. That fact was the determining cause of his suicide, for, tired of waiting, the upholsterer had his goods seized and sold by auction. The night after the sale, and before the furniture was removed, he and his wife poisoned themselves. It was on the arrival of the van to carry away the furniture early in the morning, that the bodies of Meriteus and his wife were discovered lying dead on the bed.

## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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## THE "MOHEGAN" WRECK INQUIRY.

### CAPTAIN ROBINSON DESCRIBES HIS OWN EXPERIENCE.

The foundering of the *Mohegan* under such strange and melancholy circumstances was inquired into by Mr. Marsham and his three nautical assessors at the Westminster Guildhall, on Nov. 11. It was evident to the passers-by that a case of maritime importance was going on by the number of seafaring men, coast-guardsmen and mercantile marine gathered in the foyer and just without the building. Counsel again appeared in force to watch the various interests involved in this formal investigation.

The examination of Mr. A. S. Williams, a member of the owning firm, Messrs. Williams, Torrey, and Felt was continued at the hands of Mr. Mansel Jones on behalf of the Board of Trade. He said that out of a crew of ninety-six, sixty had been in the company's employ in other vessels, and twenty-three had been in this particular ship on her first voyage. The captain, the first, second and fourth officers had served before in other boats. Of a total crew of ninety-six, thirty-eight had escaped, fifty-eight therefore being lost. Of the fifty-three passengers thirteen were saved, leaving forty lost. Of the six cattlemen, three had been cast away.

Mr. L. E. Pyke, who, with Mr. Arthur Pritchard, is retained for the owners and the surviving officers, took up the running. In answer to him, Mr. Williams said the fleet of the Transport Line consisted of twenty vessels running between this country and America, and ranging from 3,500 tons to 7,000 tons. They had a special insurance fund, and had large risks on each of their vessels. The questions of counsel were directed to show that the deceased Captain Griffiths had an absolutely clean record in the matter of carrying out regulations framed for the safety of the passengers and crew. The chief officer, Mr. Llewellyn Couch, was physically and mentally a very fine man, said the witness, and well connected. "He was the brother of our manager at Swansea," he added. A page from an illustrated paper giving the portraits of the officer was handed up to the Bench, where the nautically learned gentleman gazed at it with much apparent interest. The bodies of some of the passengers and crew, it was mentioned, were sent over to America and buried free of cost.

### BOAT DRILL ON BOARD.

There were a good many questions intended to show what the practice was in the matter of boat drill. The replies of the witness seemed to show that the specific instructions were interpreted in a liberal spirit, but depended on the weather and other conditions.

Captain Robinson, marine superintendent of the Transport Line, proved the most interesting witness so far. There was system of bonus in vogue with the firm in order to encourage officers and crew to remain in their service. After three years' service the men received a bonus of 15s., namely 5s. a voyage. For the officers there was an increase of wage of 10s. a month for one year's service, 20s. for two years, and 30s. for three years. Describing the position of the wreck, the witness said it headed south by east, and lay 450 feet from the rock known as the "Maen Voces." There was a list of 35 deg. to port. The captain, to the amusement of the court described how he was wrecked himself when taking soundings about the wreck. The boat ran on a part of the wreck, and the witness and the other occupants of the boat had to take to the rigging. Counsel remarked that they thus had a good opportunity of observing the list. The captain said "Yes," and only wondered "how they got the boats out at all." Mr. Robinson and his companions were rescued from their peculiar position by the captain of a Trinity boat. There was a whirl of waters there, continued the witness, but there was little tide at the time.

John Downing, a fisherman of Dourgan, near Falmouth, was the next witness. He picked up a card, on October 15, up the river Helford, seven miles north-east from the wreck. This particular card, which seemed to interest the court very much, was the "deviation" card of the compass and was neatly framed and glazed. More about this card was told by Mr. Chappell, compass adjustor, from the firm of Mess s. Hughes and Son and naturally his evidence was of a highly technical character. He proved having adjusted the compasses previous to the fatal voyage.

Captain Robinson was again summoned to the witness-box, and questioned rather closely by the bench about the steel lifeboats in use on the *Mohegan*. Were they as handy to use and generally as serviceable as the wooden? The marine superintendent thought they were, and that the steel boats had the advantage of resisting a blow better than the wooden ones.

### THE WEATHER ON THE NIGHT OF THE DISASTER.

A signalman at Rame Head, dressed in his guernsey and double-breasted pilot-jacket, then stepped into the box. He was looking out for a Baltic boat, when he saw a four masted steamer, the *Mohegan*. He first saw her between a quarter-past and half-past two o'clock. He thought she was going nearer to the land than the general run of steamers going west. She was not out in the Channel like the big liners. She was going perhaps eleven or twelve knots, and not at the usual speed of the liners. When he last saw her at five o'clock she was, he thought, about two miles outside the Eddystone lighthouse.

In answer to Mr. Nelson, representing the third officer and relatives, of the other officers, the witness said the *Mohegan* passed Prawle Point with a good offing to the south; she was steering the ordinary course. The lamp at Eddystone was lighted. The impression that he gained, said the witness in reply to the bench, was that the *Mohegan* was steering for Falmouth. The weather in the afternoon was hazy, with drizzling rain.

The second keeper at Falmouth Harbour lighthouse, Richard Wilson, deposed to the state of the weather on the night of October 14. From four o'clock to seven o'clock the weather was cloudy. After six o'clock and for the remainder of the night there was a moderate gale blowing. The night was dark and clear, and lights were visible as far as possible. He did not see the *Mohegan*, but it would have been difficult to do so unless he were outside. A report as to the weather on this eventful evening, from the principal keeper of the Eddystone lighthouse was ready by counsel, in which he stated that he also had not seen the *Mohegan*. These was also further evidence on the subject of the weather from the keeper of the Lizard lighthouse.

The court then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch there was promise of more interest in the inquiry, which had grown a little tame under the stress of technical details of compass deviations and magnetic courses, in the presence of a number of ladies in court, who were understood to be survivors of the wreck.

Mr. Fokes, collector of customs at Falmouth and a receiver of wrecks, said that he was in the house of a neighbour on the night of October 14, and he heard at about twenty-five minutes to ten the mortar fired summoning the crew of the lifeboat. He was afterwards summoned by the coast-guard in his capacity as receiver of wrecks. In launching the lifeboat it grounded in the dock ground. It was low water at the time, and the distance from the boathouse to the low-water mark was about 200 ft. The boathouse was in a bad situation.

How long was it before the boat was manned from the time the mortar was fired?—I should say forty-five minutes.

How much was consumed by the difficult localities in which the boat was placed?—I should say under ordinary circumstances they would get the boat off in half an hour.

The witness then described his sensations on seeing the *Mohegan* out at sea on October 14, from a point near Pendennis Castle. The vessel looked like a "bundle of lights."

## MR. HOOLEY'S BANKRUPTCY.

In the Bankruptcy Court, on Nov. 7, before Mr. Registrar Hood, the public examination of Mr. E. T. Hooley was continued. At the outset of the proceedings, disclaimers or explanations were made by or on behalf of Lord Savile, Lord Norbury, Lord Churchill, and Mr. Seward Cumberland. Mr. Doncaster and Mr. Dobson, who had been the debtor's secretaries, both denied that they had in any way falsified, tampered with, or destroyed his books, or drawn out of the business money to which they were not entitled. The official Receiver intimated that he did not propose to cross-examine till he had had time to consider information in his hands from other sources. The debtor's examination was resumed and he gave details respecting a number of transactions in which he had been concerned. His payments to Mr. H. H. Marks amounted to £17,500. He did not give the money to Mr. Marks to abstain from writing in the *Financial News*. He would not say whether the payment was in virtue of a preconcerted arrangement. As a fact, Mr. Marks, did, about this time, cease to publish unfavourable comments. The only reason why he gave Mr. Marks this money was that Mr. Marks was a friend of his. For the plate given to St. Paul's he had paid two cheques, amounting to £1,500. During last year he gave a great deal of money in charity—perhaps £30,000. It was all paid out of income. The witness entered into particulars regarding his transactions in Beeston Pneumatic Tyre Company's shares and other speculations. On June 13, 1896, there was a payment of £10,000 to Mr. Harold Finch-Hatton for obtaining Lord Winchilsea as chairman of the Horseless Carriage Company. He had given no instructions for the destruction of his books, and was not aware of the fact he learnt in Court. The re-examination of the debtor was postponed, and the case was adjourned till Nov. 14.

["Mr. Hooley's statements have led to further disclaimers in the Press. Among these prominence is given to a long letter from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis explaining the circumstances of Mr. H. H. Mark's business relations with Mr. Hooley.]

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN PALESTINE.

### VISIT TO DAMASCUS.

On Friday (Nov. 4), the Kaiser and his consort took their departure from Jerusalem, and embarked at Jaffa for Beirut (or as the old spelling had it, Beyroot). The Imperial Pilgrims felt fatigued after their exertions in Jerusalem, and the voyage from Jaffa. When the Imperial yacht was sighted at Beyrout, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the streets were speedily crowded with people. There was a splendid display of fireworks in the evening, "a large supply having been sent specially by the Sultan." The whole foreshore and the ships in harbour were illuminated, and the surrounding summits of Lebanon were ablaze with bonfires and patroleum lights. It was not until 3 p.m. on Sunday that the Emperor and Empress landed. They then drove to the Hospital of the Prussian Order of St. John, through streets packed with sightseers in holiday dress. The Empress visited the Deaconesses' Orphanage, while the Emperor inspected the military barracks and reviewed the troops of the garrison. His Majesty subsequently drove to Government Garden, in the direction of Lebanon where he was joined by the Empress. The Imperial party brfore leaving took tea with the officers of the garrison and returned on board at nightfall. On Monday morning their Majesties left for Damascus. The route by the railway over the two ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, through superb mountain scenery and fertile valley is described as the most picturesque in Syria. Soldiers were stationed at short intervals along the railway. All the passengers' passports were rigidly scrutinised before admission to the train. The Imperial party arrived at Damascus in the evening, and were enthusiastically welcomed by the populace. The whole principal part of the city was illuminated at night. A large device in the centre of the great square bore the initials of the Emperor and Sultan in interlaced lines of light.

The Emperor has done well (says the correspondent of the *Standard*) to reserve to the last his visit to this beautiful city of Damascus. Lying amid an oasis of rivers and orchards, it has retained to the full its character of Orientalism and its halo of romance.

On Tuesday after visiting the Christian quarter, the Kaiser held a review of six thousand troops under Nouri Pasha. The parade ended with a "fantasia" by a body of Bedouins, which so interested the Emperor that it was repeated. In the evening the Emperor and Empress were entertained at a banquet in the Municipal Hall, Damascus which was splendidly decorated. Their Majesties were welcomed by the Ulema of Damascus, who invoked heaven's richest blessings upon the Emperor, the German Empire, and the German people. The Emperor, in reply, after expressing thanks for the brilliant reception accorded to him, said that he was deeply moved by the thought that he was standing in the place in which Saladin, the knightliest of rulers, had at one time sojourned. He assured the Mohammedans of his Imperial friendship, and concluded by proposing the Sultan's health, a toast which was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the acclamations being taken up by the crowds outside the building. On Wednesday afternoon His Majesty rode to Medina, a rich plateau to the south of the city, whence the pilgrim caravans start annually for Meeca. Along Pilgrim-street to the Gate of God every quaint shop and flat-roofed house was filled with spectators, eager to catch a glimpse of the visitors. Yesterday the Emperor and Empress left for Baalbek.

### RUMOURS AND INCIDENTS.

Rumours are in circulation at Beirut concerning the discovery of a serious Anarchist plot which, if it had not been detected would have been carried into execution at that place.

The Spanish Government has received a telegram announcing that the German Emperor and Empress will arrive at Cadiz on Nov. 20, escorted by two German warships.

Before leaving Jerusalem the Emperor expressed to Mr. John Cook his satisfaction with the arrangements of the journey, and bestowed on him the Order of the Crown of Prussia.

During the Emperor William's visit to the hospice of St. John at Jerusalem on Nov. 3 (says Reuter) Father Schmidt, the director, delivered an address, in the course of which he remarked that the hospice stood under the shadow of the Emperor. In replying His Majesty said that this shadow was cast by the same black and white German shield which he had also stretched out over the Catholics in the Far East who sacrificed their lives and shed their blood in propagation of the Gospel. To protect them his brother was now in those regions with the mailed power of the Imperial ships.

As an illustration of His Majesty's affable demeanour towards all with whom he came in contract during his visit to Jerusalem, Reuter's correspondent cites the following incident: "In the course of one of his excursions, the Emperor took an Arab baby in his arms and, calming the mother's anxiety by telling her that he was himself the father of seven, he proceeded to compliment her upon the child's healthy appearance, which he said was amply corroborated by the firmness and sturdiness of its limbs."

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* the Russian Cabinet has despatched to the French Government and to the Vatican a note, in which it is intimated that Russia is prepared to sustain the protectorate of France over the Roman Catholics of the East, which France has always claimed to be her traditional right. The note speaks of the acquisition by the German Emperor of "La Dormition de la Sainte Vierge" as an act of usurpation on the part of Germany, for the aggrandisement of her influence in the East.

The *Markische Volks Zeitung* states that Prince Von Arenberg, member of the Reichstag, has declared that the Sultan had not made the German Emperor a present of the piece of ground known as the "Dormition de la Ste. Vierge," but that the Emperor had bought it from the Sultan for a large sum.

The *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent learns from St. Petersburg that the Tsar and Russian Cabinet are dissatisfied with the result of M. Sinovieff's recent mission to Constantinople, and make him responsible for Russia's loss of prestige in Turkey. M. Sinovieff's removal from Constantinople has already, it is said, been determined upon. He is, according to the same statement, to be succeeded by the present Minister at Munich, M. Iswolski. Only a few days ago M. Sinovieff was especially distinguished by the Emperor William.

France's traditional claim to be the champion of the Roman Catholics of the East has been affirmed by the Pope in a telegram to the Tsar—a significant message, showing how deeply the recent action of the German Emperor at Jerusalem has wounded French susceptibilities.

## "MEN OF THE WORLD" AS SAINTS.

Canon Holmes, chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford preached a very remarkable sermon on Sunday November 6th, at All Saints', Margaret-street. He his a preacher little known in London (says the *Westminster Gazette*), but is one of great power. He riveted the attention of a crowded and influential congregation, as he showed that, so far from saints and men of the world being two chemicals which could not mix, there was a great deal to be said for the policy of the men of the thirteenth century, who had substituted the warlike St. George for the gentle and devotional Edward the Confessor as patron saint of England. Our insular position made us regard everything from too local a standpoint, and Englishmen thought that however a saintly life might suit a dreamy Italian or a dramatic Oriental, it was unsuitable for them, and many went further, and said, "What does not suit me, you shall not have." All Saints' Day was a standing protest against this local and narrow view, for it commemorated saints of every nation and clime. The black letter saints' days brought before us men and women of such varied nationalities and occupations as St. Denys of France, Boniface the Apostle of Germany, St. Ann, St. Agatha, St. Mary Magdalene, Bede the historian, and Crispin the shoemaker. In this very month we commemorated a Royal saint St. Edmund the King, and that very day St. Leonard, a courtier in the Court of Clovis, and five other typical days this month, were St. Hugh of Lincoln; Machutus, a Weshman: Clement, an Italian; Britius, and Martin of Tours. They should be careful lest in fighting for what was peculiar to England they lost what was common to the world. He warned them against the way in which they spoke of Confession and other solemn subjects lest it should be said of them that the foolish good did more harm than the wise wicked. There was a time and a place and a healthy way of talking about the saintly life, and from the time of Daniel the Prime Minister to men of our day there had been saintly statesmen, lawyers, doctors, and other men of the world. The saintly life and that of the world were not incompatible; nor, on the other hand, was St. Paul less a saint because in a storm he could take charge of a ship, or St. Luke because he was a physician of the body and a man of letters.

A straw shows which way the wind blows, says the meteorological philosopher, and from the list of articles requisitioned by the ex-Captain Dreyfus in his lone habitation on the Ile du Diable, the reader may draw sundry inferences as to his state of mind. He asks *inter alia* for a pipe, four pounds of tobacco and some cigars, which may taken to indicate that he is not averse to beguiling the passing hour by the aid of nicotian fumes. As he would not ask for such things in the fourth year of his captivity unless he knew his request would be complied with, we infer that his treatment is not altogether as harsh as we had been led to believe. He also asks for Camembert cheese and chocolate, soda water and Hunyadi Janos. Now the demand for a purgative water is very significant. A man who is contemplating suicide does not bother about his faucies, and Dreyfus evidently desires to keep his health in as good trim possible, in the hope that he may, after all, one day be restored to home and liberty. To this he is probably nearer than he thinks, for, so far, not a word of the stormy scenes to which his cause has given rise can have reached his ears.

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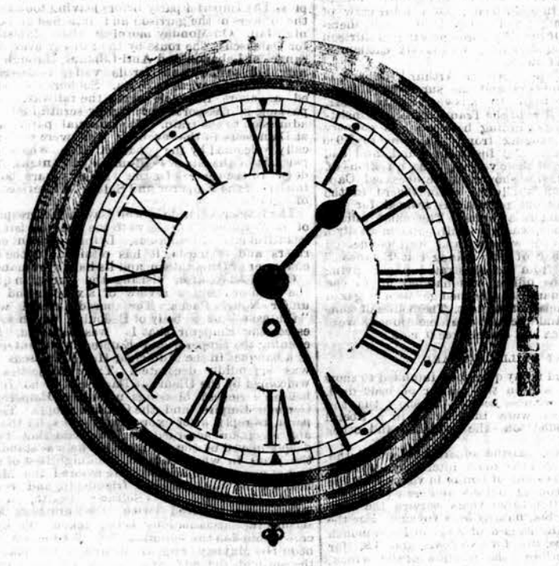

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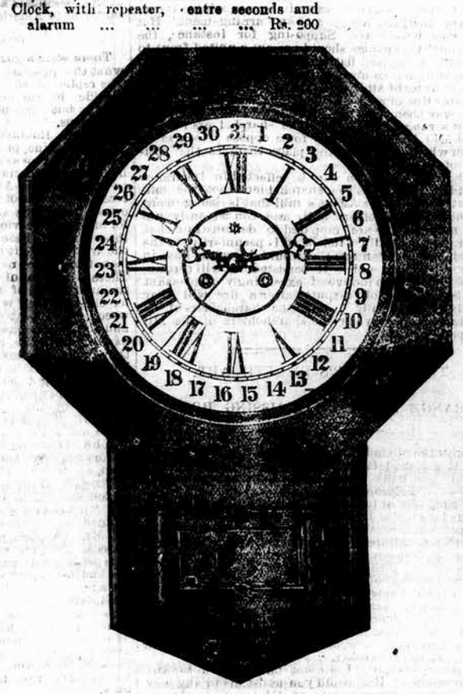

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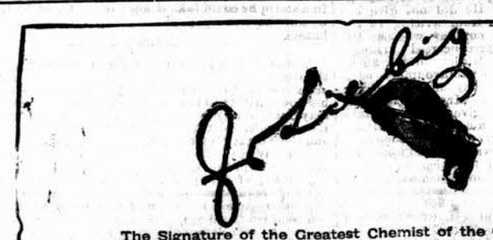

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